

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE INVESTIGATIONS
AT THE SITE OF THE FRENCH FORT CONDE,
MOBILE, ALABAMA**

**A final report in fulfillment of Contract No. I-10-1(3)
Tunnel Plaza Interchange Archaeological Agreement
Between the Alabama Highway Department and the
University of Alabama**

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March, 1972**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	v
FOREWORD	viii
 Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.	4
Previous Archaeology in the Mobile Basin.	14
III. PHASE II EXCAVATIONS	16
Plan of Excavations	16
Stratigraphy	18
Features.	18
Artifacts.	20
Summary	20
IV. PHASE III EXCAVATIONS	21
Plan of Excavations	21
Stratigraphy	24
Features.	26
Fort Features	26
Moat	26
Brick Walk	32
Southwest Bastion	32
South Curtain Wall	34
Fort Well 1	42
West Curtain Wall	57
West Soldiers' Barracks	57
Fort Well 2	68
Artillery Corps Barracks	72
Southeastern Bastion Powder Magazine	77
East Curtain Wall, Adjacent Casemates and Bastions.	79

	Page
Fort Well 3	80
Miscellaneous Features	81
Pit 25, A Wood-lined Septic Tank	81
Pit 87, A Wood-lined Septic Tank	82
Nineteenth Century Well	83
Cistern No. 1	83
 V. OBSERVATION OF TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION	 85
 VI. ARTIFACT STUDY	 98
Artifact Typologies	100
Industrial Ceramics	101
Glassware	118
Aboriginal Ceramics.	122
Chronological Orientation of Units 1-5	132
Unit 1.	132
Unit 2.	137
Unit 3.	148
Unit 4.	152
Unit 5.	158
Distribution of Industrial Ceramics and Glassware. . . .	163
 VII. SUMMARY	 169
 BIBLIOGRAPHY	 171

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Artifact Distribution, Unit 1	134
2. Artifact Distribution, Unit 2	140
3. Artifact Distribution, Unit 3	149
4. Artifact Distribution, Unit 4	154
5. Artifact Distribution, Unit 5	159

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure		Page
1.	Map of Alabama showing the location of Ft. Conde	6
2.	Plan of Ft. Conde adapted from a drawing by Devin, 1733	8
3.	Plan of Ft. Conde adapted from a drawing by Phelyppeaux, 1763	10
4.	Plan of Ft. Conde adapted from a drawing by Lt. Pittman, 1768	12
5.	Profile of South Wall, Trench 340-1, 137.5N, 30E-100E .	Front Pocket
6.	Floorplan, Phase III Excavations, Fort related features .	Back Pocket
7.	Floorplan, Phase III Excavations, Post-Ft. Conde features	Front Pocket
8.	Colonial Brick Walk, plan view.	31
9.	View across well, Pit 92, to fragments of casemate foundation along southern curtain wall	36
10.	Pit 92 excavated.	36
11.	Southern curtain wall casemate foundation, brick	38
12.	Southern curtain wall casemate foundation, brick. View from southwest	38
13.	Fort Well 1, cross-section.	41
14.	Unexcavated view of Fort Well 1	43
15.	View across western barracks foundation	43

Figure		Page
16.	Military buttons found in top segment of Fort Well 1 . . .	45
17.	Tall early 19th Century spirits bottle	47
18.	Early 19th Century spirits bottle.	47
19.	Bottom of larger oak bucket with initials R. F.	49
20.	Smaller oak bucket, early 19th Century	49
21.	Miscellaneous Artifacts from Fort Well 1	51
22.	Spanish Olive Jar, 1780-1813	52
23.	Spanish olive jars as found in well.	52
24.	Early European ceramics from Fort Well 1	54
25.	Leather shoe from well	55
26.	Dog and frizzen from Brown Bess rifle lock	55
27.	Fort Well 2	69
28.	Pit 140 during excavation	69
29.	Obverse and reverse sides of two copper French sous minted at Rochelle for the colonies	71
30.	View of southwest corner of artillery corps barracks before excavation.	73
31.	View of segment of partition wall, artillery corps barracks	73
32.	Artillery corps barracks after excavation	75
33.	Southwest corner, artillery corps barracks, after excavation.	75
34.	Corner, powder magazine foundation, sandstone and mortar. View from southwest.	78
35.	Corner, powder magazine foundation, sandstone and mortar	78

Figure		Page
36.	I-10 Archaeological Salvage Area	Back Pocket
37.	Cannon 2 and 3, scale drawings	89
38.	King's Wharf, idealized cross-section	91
39.	Ceramic frequencies in Units one through five	165
40.	Glassware frequencies in Units one through five	168
41.	Brass Plate From Fort Conde	97

FOREWORD

The following is the report of four and one-half years of highway salvage excavations at the site of the French Fort Conde in Mobile, Alabama. Without the aid of certain individuals this work could not have been performed. Special credit is due to the Federal Bureau of Public Roads and the State of Alabama Highway Department, without whose interest and financial support it would have been impossible to conduct such an extensive project.

The authors wish to express their appreciation to the many people of Mobile, who contributed their time, money, and good wishes, and generally made the project both possible and enjoyable. These people include:

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Holmes, good friends and members of the Mobile Historic Development Commission.

Mr. Jim Wilson, State Project Manager for the State of Alabama Highway Department.

Officials of the Mobile District Office of the State of Alabama Highway Department.

The Mobile County Sheriff's Department, who graciously allowed a portion of the County Garage to be used as a storage facility.

Mr. Richard E. Martin, Research Products, Inc., of Mobile, who voluntarily preserved the large anchor at no cost and has preserved the cannons under contract with the City of Mobile.

Thigpen Photography of Mobile, who photographed many of the recovered artifacts at no cost.

The Mobile Tunnel Constructors, who not only turned over many of the artifacts they had uncovered, but also, whenever possible, halted work in the area when a major artifact was uncovered.

Mr. Joseph Kirksey, who did the heavy work and set the pace.

Mr. Caldwell Delaney of the Phoenix Museum.

The students of the University of Alabama who worked at French Fort Conde during the summers.

Lastly, the authors wish to thank the former secretary at Mound State Monument, Mrs. Bonnie S. Walters, for the many hours she spent during the field work in keeping the administrative end of the project running smoothly. To Mrs. Judith Nielsen, the present secretary at Mound State Monument, goes our appreciation for continuing the good work and masterfully typing this final report.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of the archaeological salvage investigations at the site of the French Fort Conde, Mobile, Alabama. This work was conducted for over four and one half years, from June 1967 to February 1972. Submitted in accordance with Article 1, Section 6 of the I-10-1(3) Tunnel Plaza Interchange Archaeological Agreement between the Alabama Highway Department and the University of Alabama this report is the result of the first archaeological highway salvage project within Alabama to be financed under the provisions of Section 305, Title 23, U.S.C., involving the use of Federal Highway funds for archaeological salvage on Federal and Federal-aid highway projects. A background history of the project is in order.

The ruins of Fort Conde were known to be those of the oldest masonry structure built by the white men in Alabama; this fort, having been constructed during 1717-1730, replaced Fort Louis de la Mobile which had been little more than a log stockade. The fort was then held successively by France, England, Spain, and America until in 1820 the American government sold it to the Mobile Lot Company. At that time the fort was destroyed. The land was divided into lots and sold in turn to private owners. In succeeding years, ur-

ban construction obliterated the exact location and orientation of the fort.

In 1966 the University of Alabama and the Alabama Highway Department, consulting with representatives of the Mobile City Museum, the Mobile Historical Commission, and the Mobile Historical Society, conducted a reconnaissance survey. The results of this survey indicated a strong probability that land within the boundaries of the proposed Interstate Highway 10 Interchange would include the site of Fort Conde. At this time it was decided that archaeological operations would be necessary to salvage the remains of this historic structure before its total destruction by the highway program. In accordance with a U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration instructional memorandum concerning procedures relating to archaeological salvage, this reconnaissance survey was designated Phase I of the salvage project, the preliminary investigations Phase II, and the actual salvage work itself Phase III.

Phase II investigations were begun in June 1967 and completed that August. This work revealed that the remains of Fort Conde were present in the area to be disturbed by the construction of the Interstate 10 Interchange. At this time it was decided that extensive salvage operations at Fort Conde were needed and Phase III work was initiated. Throughout the salvage investigations at Fort Conde David L. DeJarnette has acted as project director. Professor DeJarnette is Curator of Mound State Monument, Moundville, Alabama, and associate professor of anthropology at the University of Alabama. Jerry J. Nielsen, then a graduate student in anthropology at the University, was field supervisor for the Phase II operations.

In September 1967, Phase III salvage excavations were begun under the

field supervision of Donald A. Harris, then a graduate student at the University of Florida in anthropology. Harris used much of his findings from this work as a basis for his master's thesis. This period of excavation lasted until March 1970, at which time actual salvage excavations were completed. From March 1970 to February 1972 the University of Alabama kept observers at the excavation and construction of the I-10 tunnel portals in the area of the fort. Phase III work enabled the recovery of artifacts and gathering of information concerning Fort Conde and the early history of the area. This work has brought a greater awareness and appreciation of the historical background and development of Mobile since the 18th century and it has amply demonstrated the rewards of cooperation between such agencies as the Federal and Alabama State Highway Departments and the University of Alabama.

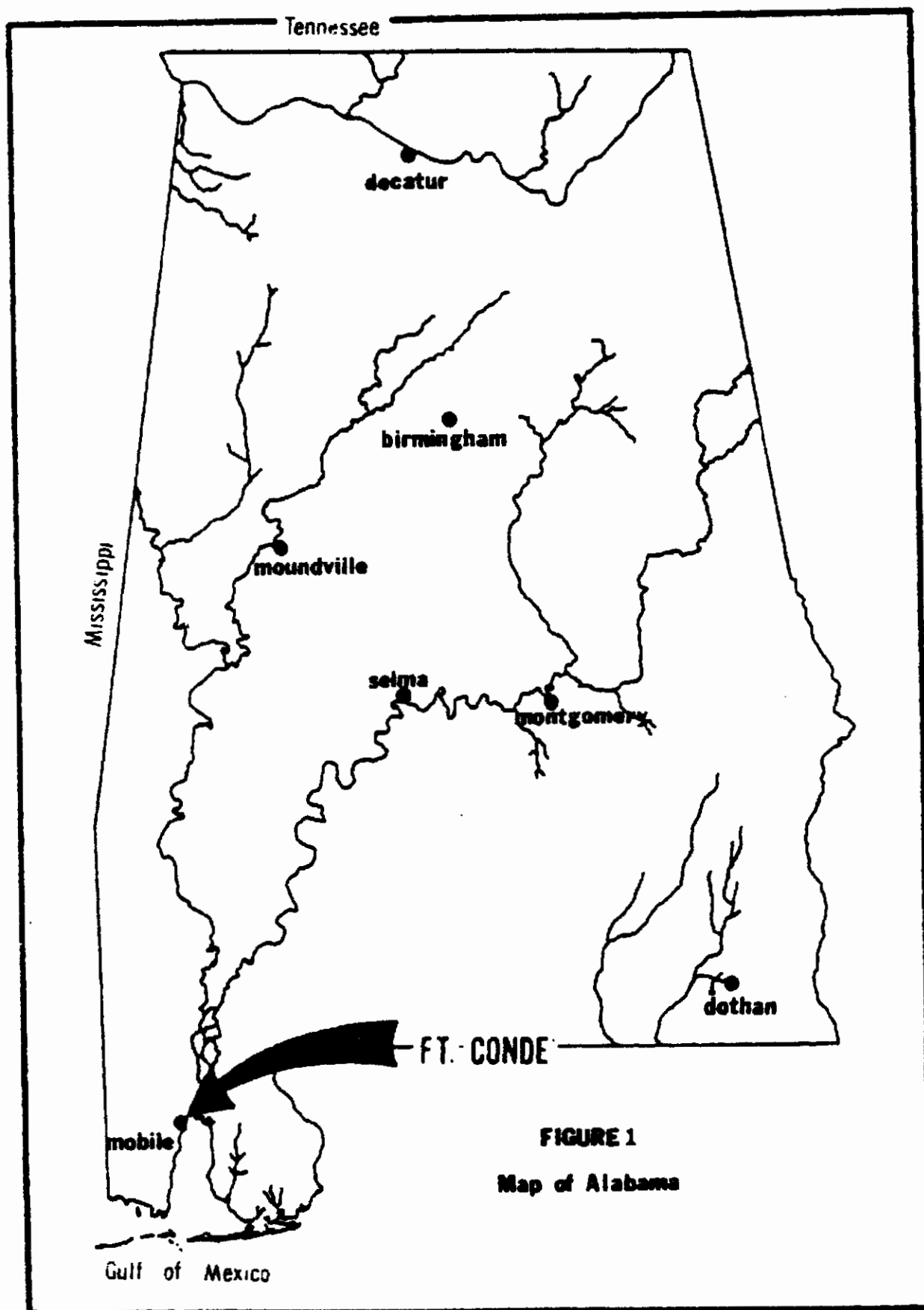
CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1519 Pineda, coasting along the Gulf Coast west of Florida, discovered a vast bay which he named Espiritu Santo. He spent 40 days on the shore of this bay careening his ships and ascending the river which emptied into it. Within 6 leagues of the river mouth he counted 40 Indian hamlets; these were settlements of the Mobilian Indians, whose capital was Mabila, later to be destroyed in 1540 by De Soto. Between that time and 1699 this bay, later to be called Mobile Bay (Hamilton 1910), was visited on a number of occasions by exploring Spaniards. In 1528 the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez passed this way, and it was here that Narvaez's small boat was swept out to sea and Cabeza de Vaca took command. In 1539 Maldonado, De Soto's admiral, chose this bay as a rendezvous point for the De Soto Expedition, although De Soto never made the rendezvous. Guido de Bazare landed next in 1558 in search of a site for a Spanish colony and was followed shortly by Tristan de Luna y Arellano in 1559 with 1500 colonists. Although this colony failed, it signified a change in Spanish intent. They were now attempting to make this part of the New World Spanish in fact as well as in theory. Colonization, however, was a task eventually to be left to the French.

In 1699 Iberville landed on Massacre Island and began exploring the Gulf Coast. He traveled west as far as the mouth of the Mississippi River, sending his brother, Bienville, up the river as far as the villages of the Natchez. He himself returned to Biloxi Bay and began the construction of Fort Maurepas. This was a four-bastioned, wooden structure of a temporary nature. At Fort Maurepas, Iberville encountered the Pascagoula, Capinan, Chicachas, Passacola and Biloxi Indians (Hamilton 1910). In 1701 Iberville selected the site now known as Twenty-Seven Mile Bluff for the seat of the French Louisiana colony, and in 1702 his brother, Bienville, set about the construction of another wooden fort and the laying out of the first town of Mobile. As the construction of the town and fort progressed, the French explored up the Mobile River only to find the Indian population decimated. This has been accredited to the war between the Conchaques and Alibamon Indians (Hamilton 1910), but was probably due as much to the advent of the European and his illnesses as it was to the fighting (Swanton 1922).

Iberville's reasons for settling the new colony along the Mobile River were several. First, Mobile Bay provided a deep, well-secured harbor whose entrance could easily be defended. Second, the Mobile River provided easy access to the drainage basins of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers and through these waterways eventually to the great Tennessee River Valley. Third, this land was far more habitable than that around the mouth of the Mississippi River, which was low, marshy, and unhealthy. Fourth, natural resources such as timber were more readily available, the pines and cedars being very good for ship-building. And finally, the Indian populations of the Southeast were more



accessible for trade purposes. Iberville envisioned moving the indigenous populations onto the banks of the rivers and waterways of the Southeast to create a network of trade routes whereby French products could be distributed and raw materials easily transported to the coast.

From the beginning, the French took an active part in Indian affairs and soon were arbitrating disputes and attempting to pacify the various warring factions. The major Indian tribes encountered by the French in the immediate vicinity of the fort were the Mobile, Tohome, and Naniaba, who were closely related to the Choctaw division of the Muskogean family, Hoka-Siouan linguistic stock (Wimberly 1960). But the French were to be involved in one way or another with many of the tribes of the Southeast, including the Natchez, Taensa and Avoyel of the Natchez group; the Washa, Chawasha, Okelausa, Quinipissa, Tangipahoa, Bayougoula, Acopopissa, Chakchiuma, Houma, Taposa, Ibitoupa, Pascagoula, Pensacola, Chatot, Tawasa, Capinan, Apalaches, Chicachas, and Alibamons (Swanton 1911). Many of these were to settle around the fort as their numbers diminished. This is true of the Taensa, who migrated down the Mississippi River, around the Gulf Coast, eventually settling on several different locations around the fort (Williams 1967, Swanton 1922), and the Apalaches, who migrated west from Florida after the infamous raids of Colonel Moore.

The French settlement at Twenty-Seven Mile Bluff existed until 1709, when it was flooded by the Mobile River. Bienville then decided to move the colony to a more propitious site downriver, which was to become the location of the present city of Mobile. When this move was made, the Indian neighbors that had collected around the fort moved as well and resettled in the vicinity of

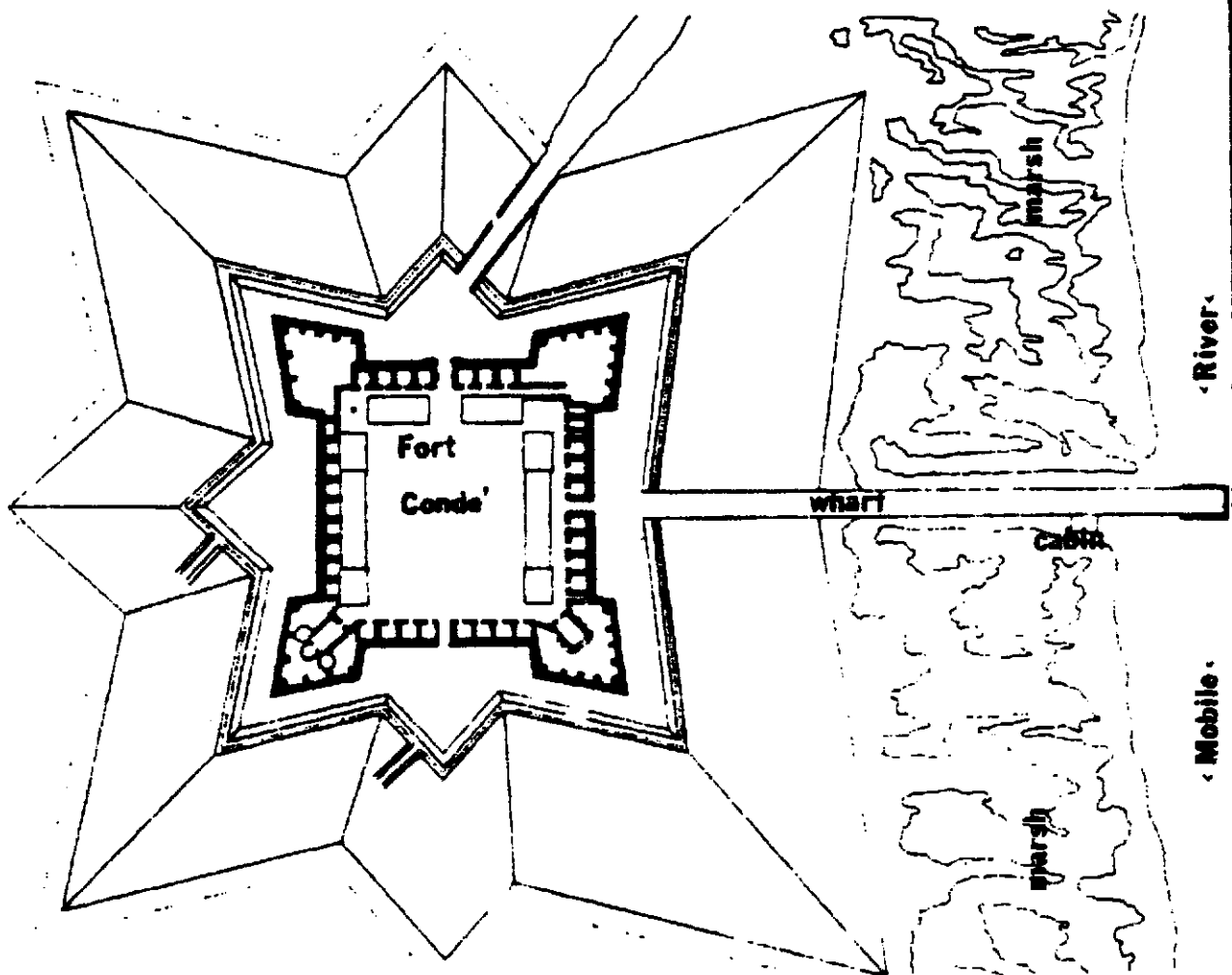


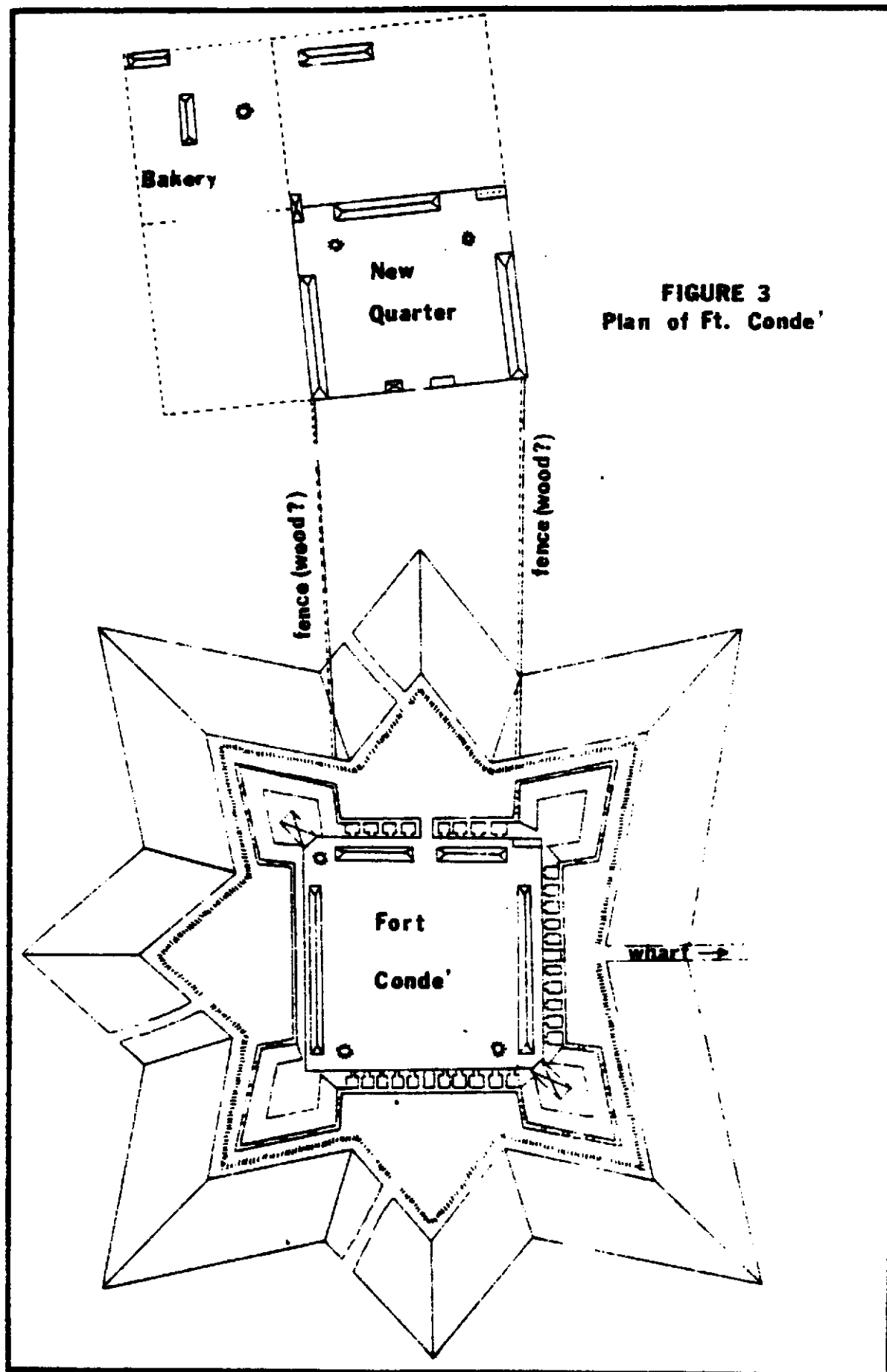
FIGURE 2
Plan of Ft. Condé

the new fort, as is attested by their appearance on the church registers kept by the Catholic Church in Mobile (Fig. 1).

This new fort was constructed in the tradition of the first two. It was a log stockade built on the river bank with the town laid out in a grid to the north, west, and south. This Fort Louis, named for Louis XIV, was approximately 576 feet from bastion tip to bastion tip and held three main buildings: the King's magazine, the Governor's mansion, and the guard house. Each of the bastions held minor buildings. This structure stood as such until 1717 when construction was begun on a new brick and stone fort which was also named Fort Louis, although this second structure was much smaller, encompassing less than one-third the area of its predecessor.

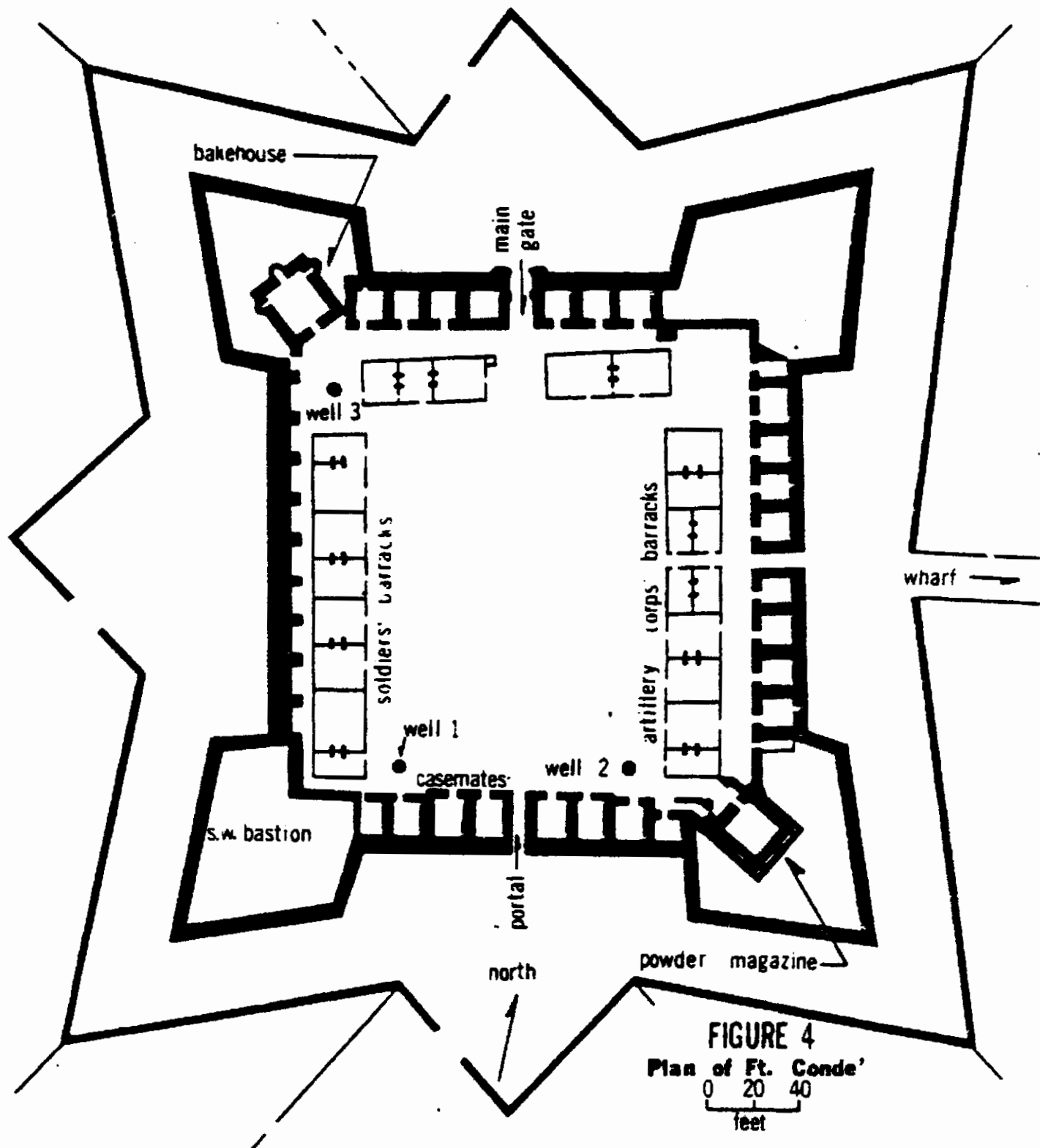
The new fort had 20-foot-high brick walls built upon a sandstone foundation and measured approximately 360 feet from bastion tip to bastion tip. It was surrounded by a dry moat and a glacis whose dimensions closely fit those of the wooden fort. There was one main gate in the north curtain wall and there were also two minor portals in the eastern and southern curtain walls. In 1724 this fort underwent its first name change - from Fort Louis to Fort Conde after the great French patriot who had died in 1686 (Figs. 2 - 4).

In 1722 the capital of the Louisiana Empire was moved from Mobile to New Orleans. With this went a corresponding shift of activity, although Mobile still maintained some importance as a buffer against the English and Spanish colonies further east. In the event of war, Mobile could still act as a back door to these Atlantic Seaboard colonies, through which men and arms could be distributed, but this situation did not occur until much later in the century when the



Seven Years' War was fought. From 1722 until that time the French were able to maintain peaceful relationships with the Indians, mainly the Choctaws, but, because of the hostility shown by the Chickasaws and Muscogees, the city was palisaded in 1747 (Hamilton 1910).

The outbreak of the Seven Years' War brought little response from the residents of Mobile. Like many of the Gulf Coast colonies of the French, they were too far removed from the central part of the war in Canada to be effective, and because of financial impotence they had very little to offer in the way of monetary assistance. When peace was restored by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Mobile and Fort Conde had been ceded, along with West Florida, to the British. On October 20, 1763, a regiment of Highlanders from Pensacola raised the British flag over Fort Conde, and Robert Farmer proclaimed the territory English, renaming the fort "Charlotte," after the Queen of England. When the English occupied the fort, they found it in great disrepair and immediately set about to restore it to good condition. This included cleaning and repairing the wells and renovating the bakehouse, barracks, casemates, and walls. The biggest task which faced the British, however, was the pacification of the Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Chickasaws, for with the ousting of the French many of these tribes became restive and new treaties had to be negotiated. This situation arose because many of the Indian tribes had been loyal to the French and feared reprisals from the British when they took possession of the lands ceded to them. In an effort to counter this hostility and assuage the Indians' fear, the British established a meeting house in Mobile and extended continuous hospitality to the various Indian groups and factions. This brought many Indians into Mobile and



their presence on the streets of the city became quite common. The British were fairly successful in their negotiations, and although there were wars among the various Indian tribes, there never was any major outbreak between the whites and the Indians.

During the 1770's, the British Governor at Pensacola pressed for the demolition of Fort Charlotte so that its brick might be used for a battery in Pensacola. These plans were cut short in 1780 when Don Bernardo de Galvez, leading a Spanish expeditionary force of 2000 troops, landed on Choctaw Point and laid siege to the fort, which surrendered after a week of resistance.

After the surrender and the removal of the British to Pensacola, the Spanish set about to repair and improve the fort. The cannonading of the siege had breached the western curtain wall, which had to be rebuilt; and in order to prevent a recurrence of this incident, a ravelin and a hornwork were constructed on the western side of the fort. The Spanish occupied Mobile from 1780 until 1812, but, like the British before them, they remained little more than the governing class of a French community. During this time Andrew Ellicot was employed to survey the boundaries established by the Pinckney Treaty of 1795. After the Ellicot Line was run in 1798, Spanish West Florida extended south of latitude 31° from the Mississippi River to the Chattahoochee River, with Pensacola as its capital. As the 18th century drew to a close, pressures from the British, Americans, and Indians were becoming increasingly stronger, and in April of 1812 Spain reluctantly relinquished Fort Charlotte to the United States Army led by Major-General James Wilkerson. This placed the boundaries of the United States at the Perdido River and the Mississippi Territory was extended to the Gulf of Mexico.

The United States did not retain Mobile without a struggle, however, for the British tried on several occasions to take the bay; but Andrew Jackson was able to prevent this from occurring. Although Fort Charlotte was not directly involved in these actions, Andrew Jackson used the fort as his headquarters.

Another enemy pressing at the backdoor of Mobile was the Creek Nation. This danger was not taken too seriously until the Massacre at Fort Mims on the Tensa River, where over 500 men, women, and children were slain by a Creek force led by Francis McQueen and William Weatherford. This massacre provided the impetus to the American Army that was needed to smash the Creek Nation in the Creek War of 1814.

Once the Indian and British threats had been removed, Mobile settled down again, and in October 1820 the property on which the fort stood was sold to the public. In March 1821 the last company of artillery was directed to occupy Pensacola and by 1824 the fort was not even represented on the Goodwin and Haire map of Mobile (Hamilton 1910). By this time the fort had been razed, the land subdivided, and buildings were beginning to appear on the site. The rubble from the fort was used as fill for the surrounding streets and lots. In this manner much of what is now Water and Royal Streets were filled.

Previous Archaeology in the Mobile Basin

Almost all of the archaeological excavations conducted in Southwest Alabama have dealt with aboriginal sites that predate European contact considerably. In the year 1890, Cyrus Thomas of the Bureau of American Ethnology investigated a village site in Clarke County and recovered "a small amount of pottery and five burials" (Thomas 1894:289).

Clarence Moore visited the Mobile area in 1899 and again in 1905 and excavated several mounds and shell banks near Mobile (Moore 1900, 1905), and in 1940 the Alabama Museum of Natural History in cooperation with the National Park Service excavated a shell bank on the eastern side of the Mobile Bay (DeJarnette, Anderson, and Wimberly 1941).

The Alabama Anthropological Association has made archaeological investigations in the southwest regions of Alabama for a number of years in search of Mabila, and in recent years excavations have been conducted on Dauphin Island and above Mobile on Bottle Creek. These have all concentrated on aboriginal sites, although some historical material has been recovered in the process.

The excavation at Fort Conde has been one of the few deliberate efforts to excavate a known historic site and, in view of the large number of historic sites in the state, will probably provide a great deal of information which will prove useful to any future salvage project.

CHAPTER III

PHASE II EXCAVATIONS

Phase II excavations were begun on June 8, 1967 under the field supervision of Jerry J. Nielsen. Work was completed on August 19, 1967. The purpose of this work was to verify the location of the site of Fort Conde and to evaluate the need and feasibility of salvage excavations at Fort Conde.

The downtown Mobile area in which the Phase II investigations were conducted is only a short distance from the Mobile River, being within that city block (Block 340) bounded by Church, Royal, Theatre and St. Emanuel Streets. This area has since been acquired by the State of Alabama as highway right of way and subjected to construction activities.

Plan of Excavations

Since the city block involved in the study had not yet been cleared of commercial and residential structures, the area open to excavation at this stage was of necessity confined to small spaces such as alleyways, back yards, and parking lots. It was decided to designate as "units" those areas of open space accessible for excavation, assigning to the units consecutive letters of the alphabet. Within each unit would be established a system of 5-foot squares oriented by the points of the compass and numbered in the order excavated. Thus any horizontal locus would be identified by its unit and square number.

Because the site had been repeatedly disturbed by urban construction over a period of years, vertical zoning would obviously be difficult to read, so it was decided to identify vertical loci by arbitrary 4-inch levels.

Two units, A and B, were excavated during Phase II to depths ranging from 1 to 7 feet.

Unit A. This unit was located in the eastern half of the Block 340 involved in the investigation and was reached by a driveway off Royal Street. Work began here June 8, 1967 and continued for approximately a month. During this time 38 5-foot squares were excavated by 4-inch levels to depths ranging from 12 to 40 inches.

Unit A excavations were plagued by a drainage problem calling for considerable pumping and bailing. A high ground water level was soon apparent in the trenches being excavated. Surrounding structures not only cut off any means of gravity drainage but also helped to increase water in the trenches by contributing run-off water from their roofs.

In spite of this the Unit A excavations were fruitful and resulted in the uncovering of a 65-foot portion of the south curtain wall foundation of Fort Conde. Four architectural features and a number of artifacts were recovered from Unit A. These will be described later in this discussion.

Unit B. This unit, located in the western half of Block 340 involved in the investigation, was in a former parking lot off Church Street. Work began here July 11, 1967 and continued to August 19, 1967. During this time 44 5-foot squares were excavated by 4-inch levels to depths ranging from 1.5 to 7 feet.

There were few drainage problems in Unit B, and the findings in this unit

were highly significant. They included a number of artifacts, two pits and two architectural features, one of which proved to be a portion of the southwest bastion of Fort Conde (labelled Feature 6, this is described in detail later in this discussion).

The bastion discovery was not an accident, but rather the result of careful planning. The wall foundation uncovered in Unit A was plotted on a base map. On this same base map were plotted several sections of foundation exposed on the surface in Unit B. Using a transparent overlay on which an approximate outline of Fort Conde had been sketched to the same scale as the base map, it was possible, by lining up the transparent overlay with the foundation sections on the base map, to estimate the location of the southwest bastion. Subsequent digging showed the bastion foundation actually to be in the location predicted.

Stratigraphy

As stated previously in this discussion the site of Fort Conde had been the scene of considerable construction and destruction of buildings, both commercial and residential, for over a hundred years. Much disturbance of the stratigraphy was therefore expected and much was found. Virtually all of the material recovered from these excavations was vertically mixed. Eventually the stratigraphy for this site was fully interpreted. This interpretation is discussed in detail in Chapter IV.

Features

Eight archaeological features were recorded in the Phase II excavations. Six of these were architectural features and two were pits. Of the architectural features three, Features 2 - 4, were portions of casemate foundations along the

south curtain wall. Another, Feature 1, was a section of the south curtain wall, and Feature 6 was the corner complex of the western curtain wall with the southwestern bastion. Feature 5 was interpreted as a fragment of wall from the fort deposited at the time of the fort's destruction.

The two pits found during this work post-dated the fort and are described below.

Feature 1 was a large foundation footing found in Unit A running approximately southwest-northeast. To form it, ferruginous sandstone rocks had been used in a crude burned-shell mortar. Some brick scraps had also been used. Average width was 6.5 to 7 feet. Thickness could not be determined because of a high water table, but was at least 2.5 feet. There were no associations.

Feature 2 was a small, shallow foundation perpendicular to Feature 1. Its construction material was very similar to that of Feature 1 but there were more brick scraps in it. Width was approximately 4.5 feet and thickness was approximately 7 inches. There were no associations.

Feature 3 and Feature 4 were similar to Feature 2 in construction materials and they also were perpendicular to Feature 1. Distance between these three features, west to east, was 17.5 feet between Feature 2 and Feature 4, and 15 feet between Feature 3 and Feature 4.

Feature 5 was a foundation segment made of ferruginous sandstone rocks set in a crude shell mortar (similar to other features described above). Width was 5.5 feet and maximum thickness was 1 foot. There were no associations.

Feature 6 was a foundation footing which was a part of the corner complex of the southwest bastion of the fort. It linked the western arm of the bastion with the western curtain wall of the fort. It was composed of ferruginous sandstone rocks set in a crude burned-shell mortar. Width was 7 to 7.5 feet. Thickness varied from 1.5 feet to approximately 3.5 feet. There were no associations.

Feature 7 was a large oval pit intrusive into sterile sand in Square 17. It had been disturbed by the footing for a brick wall which was standing at the time of the excavation. The sterile sand into which the pit intruded was 28 inches below the surface. Artifacts contained in this pit were numerous fragments of china, glass, bone and metal, all dating

much later than Fort Conde. Only a part of the pit had been excavated at this time, this being 2 feet long, 2.5 feet wide, and intruding 11 inches into the sterile sand.

Feature 8 was a small circular pit only 6 inches northeast of Feature 7. It also intruded into sterile sand 28 inches below the surface in Square 17, and had been disturbed. Associations were only a few fragments of china, glass, bone and metal, all of which postdate the fort. This pit was 1 foot in diameter and intruded 1 foot into the sterile sand.

Artifacts

All artifacts recovered during the Phase II excavations were given careful vertical and horizontal recording, but the site had been so badly disturbed that their placement had little meaning. No artifacts were found in direct association with the architectural features, and none appear to date earlier than the mid-1800's.

Summary

Results of the Phase II excavations established conclusively the need and feasibility of salvage excavations at Fort Conde. Not only was the authenticity of the site of Fort Conde verified, but portions of the west curtain wall, the southwest bastion, and the south curtain wall and associated casemate foundations were uncovered and recorded. For the first time in over a hundred years the exact location and orientation of this massive structure was revealed in a sufficient state of preservation to yield, under modern archaeological methods, much valuable data.

CHAPTER IV

PHASE III EXCAVATIONS

Phase III excavations were begun on August 23, 1967 under the supervision of Donald A. Harris. Harris conducted work until March 31, 1970, at which time salvage excavations were completed. From April 1970 until February 1972 the University of Alabama investigated tunnel construction activities, recording features and artifacts but performing none of the actual excavation taking place.

The portion of Fort Conde excavated at this time lay on city Block 340 in downtown Mobile, Alabama, which is bounded by Royal, Church, Theatre, and St. Emanuel Streets on the east, north, south, and west, respectively. Portions of the fort which were inaccessible for excavation lay beneath Royal and Church Streets, the Mobile City Hall, and the Mobile County Courthouse. The total area covered by the fort was approximately 129,600 square feet. Although the highest ground surface point on Block 340 was 17.1 feet above sea level, the block represented a relatively flat contour, sloping from the center down to the surrounding streets.

Plan of Excavations

This block, first subdivided in the 1820's into fifteen commercial and residential lots, now contains eleven consolidated lots. Since its original subdivi-

sion, the block had undergone intermittent changes as old structures were demolished and new ones erected, creating a maze of criss-crossing foundations, sewer pipes, gas and water lines, and trash pits. When excavations were first begun, almost the entire block was under one type of structure or another; but as the Interstate Highway Program progressed, these were torn down, allowing for less restriction in the excavation of the site.

Although the construction of houses and stores did a great deal of damage to the remnants of the fort, this was not an entirely detrimental process, for many of the best preserved areas were those beneath concrete slab floorings.

Because of leveling and grading actions which occurred during the years following the razing of the fort, only a very thin occupational zone existed over the general area of the site. The soil of the site contained a large quantity of rubble, and, as the excavations progressed, large pits filled with broken bricks were occasionally encountered. These did much to disrupt the continuity of several important features.

In order to maintain control of the excavations, the entire block was gridded into 10-foot intervals, 0-0 point of this grid being the intersection of the center lines of St. Emanuel and Theatre Streets. The north-south base line of this grid was the center line of St. Emanuel Street. Six transit stations were then established and correlated with the top of the fireplug located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Royal and Theatre Streets. This elevation was 13.3 feet above sea level. The six stations, with their locations and ground surface elevations, are listed below.

Station 1 - 34.2'N, 19.7'E of 0-0 with a ground surface elevation of 14.2 feet above sea level.

Station 2 - 141.8'N, 18.5'E of 0-0 with a ground surface elevation of 14.1 feet above sea level.

Station 3 - 148.5'N, 144.5'E of 0-0 with a ground surface elevation of 17.1 feet above sea level.

Station 4 - 35.0'N, 200.0'W of 0-0 with a ground surface elevation of 23.1 feet above sea level.

Station 5 - 195.5'N, 107.5'E of 0-0 with a ground surface elevation of 15.6 feet above sea level.

Station 6 - 195.0'N, 249.0'E of 0-0 with a ground surface elevation of 15.5 feet above sea level.

The large number of stations was necessary because of the size of the site and obstructions to the line of sight. The stations were used throughout the dig to maintain control over the stratigraphy encountered and over the levels dug in the 10-foot-square units laid out on the grid system. These levels, whenever possible, were based on the natural stratigraphy of the site, but when this was not possible-as in the case of septic tanks and cisterns-artificial levels of 0.5 feet were utilized. The basic unit of excavation was the 10-foot square outlined by the grid system and each square received its identification from the coordinates of its northwest corner. All dirt from these squares was sifted through 1/2 inch mesh, expanded metal screen mounted on a mechanized shaker table. The artifacts thus obtained were bagged according to level and square and later were washed and catalogued.

Before extensive excavations were begun, two five-foot-wide trenches were dug in such a manner as to obtain profiles of the soil both inside and outside the fort walls. These two trenches were labelled 340-1 and 340-10 after

the two lots through which they passed. Figure 5 shows the profile provided by Trench 340-1. It offers a cross section of the remains of the outer earthworks, the fort moat, the fort wall foundation, and the interior of the southwest bastion. A description of this profile is felt to be pertinent for it presents the most complete stratigraphy available on the site.

Stratigraphy

Figure 5 depicts the profile of trench 340-1 which was dug on the 137.5N line from 30E to 100E. Beginning at 100E, the profile reads as follows: The brickwork along the top of the ground was the foundation of a 19th century property line wall separating lot 340-1 from 340-11. It was constructed in the late 1840's at about the same time as the house it adjoined on lot 340-1. This wall ran at an angle to the profile trench and disappeared from the profile between 60E and 70E. In section 80E-90E it rested directly upon the stone foundation of the fort wall, and between that foundation and 100E it rested on a thin layer of coal dust and cinders, containing mid-19th century artifacts. Beneath this coal dust was a layer of yellow sand fill. The fill lay on a humus line which terminated at the edge of the fort foundation footing ditch, fading almost imperceptibly into that ditch. When the latter was excavated, it was very difficult to make a distinction between the two. It was believed that this fill was brought in by occupants of the fort, but because it was relatively free of artifacts of any type, it was difficult to determine the identity of the occupants. It may be that it functioned as a type of drain into which water could soak. As mentioned above, the dark humus line upon which this fill rested was truncated at the edge of the footing ditch, but a similar - and probably the same - line appeared on the ex-

ternal side of the moat ditch. Beneath this line the soil became a gray, sterile, clayey sand; and this humus line, therefore, was thought to represent the pre-colonial ground surface, although no artifacts were found in conjunction with this thin layer.

The wall foundation itself was composed of ferruginous sandstone rock, believed to have been barged over from the eastern side of Mobile Bay where it was found in natural outcroppings. The foundation at this point was approximately 2.5 feet thick and 7.0 feet wide. The stones were bound by a mortar composed of oyster and clam shells, unslaked lime, and sand similar to the mix known as tabby among the Spanish and English colonists (Spaulding 1830). The fort's moat extended to the west of the fort wall, being approximately 23.0 feet wide at its bottom and filled with layers of bedded sand, rubble, plaster, and dark brown soil. The rubble fill was much greater near the wall, blending outwardly into the bedded sand, and contained a varied assortment of early 19th century (1815-1830) ceramic and glass artifacts. The layers of bedded sand further out provided some 18th century artifacts, probably representing fill that silted into the moat while it was in use.

Above this moat fill was a layer of dark brown soil which contained, exclusively, early to mid-19th century artifacts. This layer extended from the edge of the fort foundation out to 50E and probably accumulated between the time the moat was filled and the time the house on lot 340-1 was built. Atop this was another layer of coal dust and cinders which in turn lay under a thin stratum of yellow sand which had been spread as a bed for a brick patio. We believe this patio was laid at the same time as the house was built, and all the material above this construc-

tion was determined to be late 19th century or 20th century in origin.

Another ditch-like disturbance appeared at about 40E. Unfortunately, the brick patio did not extend this far west and the age and function of this ditch were not readily determined. It was difficult to relate this feature to the fortification, for it seemed to be too close in to the fort wall to have been the outer edge of the glacis, but it was impossible to locate the outer extremity of this earthwork because of the presence of St. Emanuel Street.

Features

During Phase III excavations at Fort Conde numerous archaeological features were uncovered and recorded. Many of these represent various architectural aspects of the fort and contained often the only artifacts associated with the fort's occupation. More often than not, however, features in the form of post holes, pits, septic tanks and latrines post-dated the destruction of the fort. While a full discussion of the various fort features recognized is presented as necessary, only selected examples of these later features have been discussed. Accordingly, features have been divided into two groups; Fort features (Fig. 6) and Miscellaneous features (Fig. 7).

Fort Features

Moat. The excavation operation began with the digging of two profile trenches: Trenches 340-1 and 340-10. The first of these ran just north of the property line dividing lots 340-1 and 340-11. Due to the angle of the property line in relation to the grid coordinate, the first trench eventually crossed this line onto lot 340-11. The second trench ran up a drive on lot 340-10. The coordinates of Trench 340-1 are 137.5N-142.5N; 30E-155E. This location was so chosen

so that the trench might run up a drive lying between the property line wall and the Greenhood House located on lot 340-1. It was dug in 10-foot sections, and in the beginning levels were arbitrarily set at 6 inches. After the first two sections had been dug, these 6-inch levels were abandoned and the natural stratigraphy for that area was followed. This has proved to be an imperative for the entire site because of the necessity of maintaining order in the collection of artifacts. Otherwise, these would become inextricably mixed because of the large number of trash pits, post holes, and sewer pipe ditches which intrude onto and cross-cut the site. Each of these, of course, must be traced out and dug separately if any sense is to be made of the material obtained.

The important aspect of this trench was not the artifacts collected in its digging, but rather the profile it presented. This profile ran from 30E - 100E, beyond which point modern construction made continuance unfeasible, but the profile which was obtained did give a cross-section of the fort foundation, of any remnants of outer earthworks such as the moat and the glacis, and of some of the interior of the bastion.

Interpretation of this profile outside the fort is conjectural at this point, but what is presented appears to be the remnant of the filled moat, the outer earthwork, and a small ditch outside the earthwork. The moat at this point extends about 25 feet out from the base of the fort wall before it begins a sharp rise up the interior side of the glacis, which had been truncated by more recent grading operations. What may be the outer edge of the glacis appears about 43 feet out from the foundation and is marked by the presence of a shallow ditch. On the interior side of the foundation the footing ditch of the wall can still be

seen. This has been dug down into the sterile gray sand which underlies the entire area. Above this sterile sand on the same side of the fort is a stratum of yellow sand which appears to be fill and which is separated from the stratum below by a humus line which was probably ground surface when the French arrived, though this is as yet unproved. This line disappears at the edge of the footing ditch and does not reappear until the outer edge of what has been termed the moat. This tends to support the hypothesis concerning the earthworks of the fort presented above. Above this entire area is a brick patio laid down sometime in the 1840's or early 50's, acting as a seal on the material below from later contamination. At about 70'E the property line wall, running at a slight angle to the ditch, enters into the trench proper and becomes part of the profile. Its foundation is deeper than the brick patio adjoining it, thereby eliminating much of the stratigraphy above the fort foundation.

Trench 340-10, though dug in the same manner as 340-1, yielded far less information than was hoped because of extensive disturbance caused by the placement of modern sewers and plumbing. This disturbance was so thorough that very little evidence of the outer works remained. The trench's coordinates are 60 N - 142.5N, 147E-152E. This odd set of coordinates, like those of 340-1, was also determined by the physical requirements of the site. Because of the confusing picture presented by the profile trench, no drawing has been included. Its superficial area has been outlined and with the information obtained from these two trenches we proceeded to the extensive excavation of the site.

The remainder of the moat is a shallow, filled depression, 1.05 feet thick, extending about 23-25 feet out from the wall itself, its floor being about level

with pre-colonial ground surface. This corresponds closely with a cross-sectional sketch of the fort drawn by Devin in 1733. Apparently the moat was created by the construction of the fort wall on one side and the glacis on the other, although the dirt for the glacis was brought in from some other source. The glacis does not seem to have been constructed from dirt thrown up out of the moat area, for such an operation would have brought the water table to the surface, creating a wet moat and a stagnant pond. The moat is also described as dry in Hamilton's Colonial Mobile.

The current fill in the moat consists of brick rubble, mortar, and a wide variety of artifacts. These artifacts are mostly pottery fragments from early to middle 19th century wares, the majority being blue-on-white transfer printed bone or stone chinaware of the 1820's and 1830's. This would correspond to the date of destruction of the fort in 1821. Some faience was found, but in very small amounts.

After having determined the moat's dimensions with the data from trench 340-1, the following technique was employed in its excavation.

Three trenches 10-feet wide were laid out on lot 340-11 running from 135N, 50E-110E; 125N, 50E-100E; 155N, 100E. The orientation of these trenches was such that they cut the fort's wall perpendicularly. They were dug according to their natural stratigraphy down to the top of the layer considered to be composed of bedded sand which had silted into the moat during its use as such a feature. During this part of the excavation, a number of post holes, trash pits and organic stains were encountered. Though most of these were of modern or 19th century origin, it was hoped that some of them might be connected with the log

fence which had extended around the periphery of the moat.

The outer edge of the moat was vaguely defined by a faint line which separated the bedded sands of the moat from that of a similar yellowish sand outside the moat. This was sufficient to enable an excavation of the remaining moat fill down to its floor. This was done carefully by trowel so that the excavation would expose only the moat floor. This operation was fruitful in exposing the outline of the moat, as well as yielding several colonial artifacts. These were found in no large quantity, but what was found was exclusively 18th century.

As the digging operations were moved in toward the fort wall, this layer of bedded sand was found to have been obliterated by the presence of rubble from the destruction of the fort wall. As stated before, this rubble contained a large quantity of early 19th century artifacts, but no 18th century material.

Several parallel linear stains were uncovered which ran across the moat floor. Some of these lay over the foundation of the wall, precluding them from Fort Conde usage. These stains are probably the remaining evidence of wooden sills left to decay in the ground. The artifacts associated with them were definitely 19th century.

Along the edge of the moat was the merest of swirls in the sand which might indicate the presence of the fort's log fence. These swirls or stains were not regularly spaced, so it is difficult to term them the fence.

In digging a 20 by 20-foot square at 100N-120N, 30E-50E, another attempt was made to locate the fence which ran around the periphery of the moat. This was supposedly constructed of a row of cedar posts on 1.5-foot centers, bro-

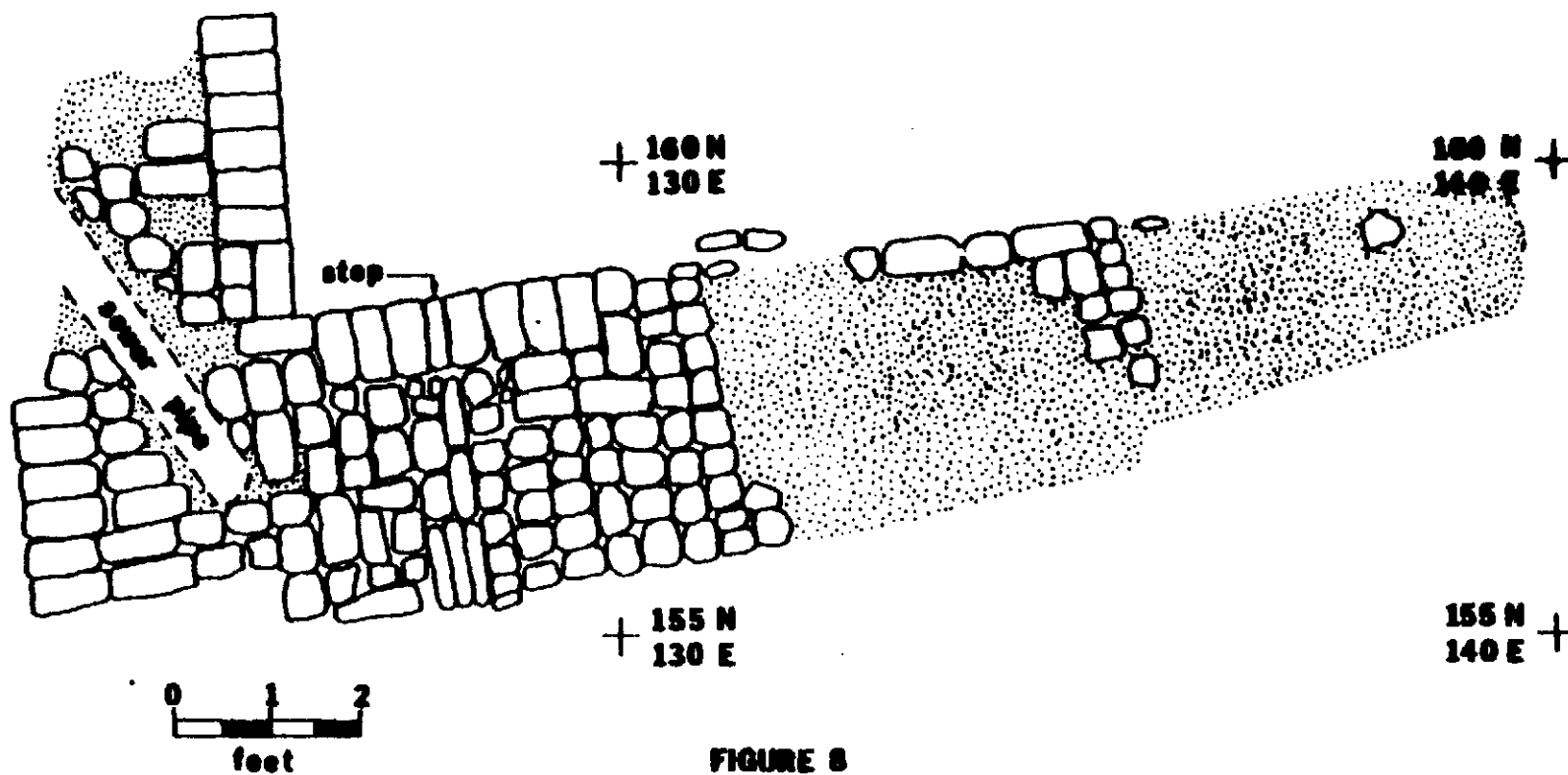


FIGURE 8
Colonial Brick Walk

ken in several places by entranceways. The digging of the test square, located west of the southwest bastion wall, failed to uncover any definite evidence of this fence, but this may be due to the location of the test square or it may be that present day ground surface is too low to contain evidence of this fence's post holes.

Brick Walk. In square 165N, 130E beneath the stratum of black, cindery earth on which the above-mentioned brick drain rested, was uncovered a brick walk. The nature of this walk is very distinct from the other modern brick structures that had been investigated so far. The brick used in its construction are much larger and flatter. Their dimensions average $9 \frac{3}{4}$ inches by 5 inches by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, and they are much softer in texture and more orange in color. These measurements correspond well with those taken from bricks obtained from around the fort wall. Figure 8 shows this walk in detail and Figure 6 shows it in relation to the fort wall. Documentary evidence of such a walk is provided by Phelyppeaux's 1760 map which shows the walk as a thin double line. This walk was a key to the location of barracks buildings that stretched along the west curtain wall. No artifacts of 18th century vintage were found in relation to this walk. Completely excavated, the section of the walk was approximately 16.5 feet in length and 3.5 feet in width. (Fig. 8).

Southwest Bastion. On the interior side of the southwest bastion wall foundation a filled ditch was discovered (Fig. 5). The fill in this ditch was a yellow-tan sand at first confused with the yellow sand fill at the left of Figure 5. It was later distinguished for what it was --- a footing ditch. This ditch was carefully excavated to determine its shape and to prevent the mixing of any

artifacts which might be present with those of another stratum. Unfortunately, there were no artifacts uncovered in this fill. This would indicate that the ditch was not open for any length of time. Close inspection showed that this ditch was dug through the sterile gray sand before the yellow sand fill was deposited. The yellow sand was probably brought in as a flooring fill after the fort was constructed. It is thicker near the wall and thins toward the interior of the bastion. It appears that the yellow sand fill was brought in to level up the bastion floor and probably to act as a material to soak up any water that might have a tendency to stand along the wall. As the wall proceeds south, the footing ditch becomes somewhat obscured by the amount of wall rubble in the vicinity.

The excavation of the interior of the southwest bastion was completed by extending the 10-foot-wide trenches used in excavating the moat described in a previous feature section. Though there was no expectation of uncovering buildings or structures in this bastion, such as those reportedly located in the southeast and northwest bastions, it was unknown whether the wall had some paralleling structures or casemating. Available documents and drawings are uncertain on this point. Fig. 6 shows a current map of the foundation of the bastion wall as well as the many postholes and pits located in the general area. It does not show any type of masonry foundation within the walls themselves. Studies of the profiles of the trenches dug also provide no indication of such structuring, nor can any pattern of less substantial construction be construed in the locations of the postholes uncovered. These postholes were, for the most part, 19th century in origin and bear no relationship at all to the fort. This has been concluded from the artifacts contained in the fill which has been removed from the postholes.

These intrusions have been shallow in depth and small in diameter.

The stratigraphy for this area has already been described and need only to be mentioned in its relation to the problem of interior structuring. It has already been concluded that the upper strata of this stratigraphy down to the yellow sand fill bear little relationship to the fort and that this yellow sand fill was brought in by the colonials and placed atop the original pre-colonial ground surface in order to level that surface. This purpose seems more evident when viewed on an areal scale. The thickness of the yellow fill varied and in some spots became very splotchy. The important point to make about it is that it was not broken with any sort of regularity that would suggest a missing foundation.

This evidence would indicate a total lack of internal construction in the southwest bastion, meaning that this bastion consisted solely of its 7-foot-thick walls. The sparsely found artifacts of colonial origin would also indicate that this area was not a focal point of the fort's activity.

Several things can be concluded about the southwest bastion. It was not casemated as was its adjacent curtain wall, nor is there evidence to indicate any type of internal construction. Absence of any quantity of colonial artifacts also indicates a minimum of activity in the bastion. This also supports the assumption that there was no internal construction. The walls of the southwest bastion maintain an average thickness of 6.5 feet throughout this length and are consistent in construction material - sandstone. The elevation of the upper surface is approximately 14.2 feet above sea level.

South Curtain Wall. After removal of the concrete slab from behind Helveston's Garage, excavations along the south curtain wall were begun and at-

tempts were started to sort the modern and 19th century foundations from the colonial ones. A comparison of Figures 6 and 7 in this area shows these foundations. Parts of the south curtain wall up to the edge of the concrete slab had already been uncovered, and this foundation had been traced out. Projecting from the corner where the curtain wall met the flank wall of the bastion was the foundation for a buttress. This buttress still had some brick remnants on its surface. Its thickness was 1.5 feet. Evidently it was added to the wall after the wall itself was constructed, because their foundations were not bonded.

Moving eastward along the wall, a second, and evidence of a third, buttress was uncovered. These three elements proved to be 17.0 feet apart, center to center, and referring back to work done during the summer of 1967, it was noted that similar features uncovered then along the same wall maintained approximately this same distance.

Out from the wall and parallel to it at 16.0 feet was a brick foundation or walk made of colonial brick. This walk appeared to be an extension of the one first uncovered in Square 165N, 130E (see p. 32), but in the area where it paralleled the fort wall, its character was somewhat different. In this location it gave the appearance of a sill or foundation. Fig. 6 shows how it branched off to contact the buttress foundation. Directly in front of the buttress was a broken-up section of the feature. This gave the appearance of once having been the location of a support or column for an arcade running down the south wall.

This entire foundation system with buttresses represents the casemates



Fig. 9

View across well, pit 92, to fragments of casemate foundation along southern curtain wall.



Fig. 10

Pit 92 excavated. Note postholes and casemate foundation to left.

along the south curtain wall shown on Phelyppeauxe' map of 1760.

With the movement of operations into this area, the colonial artifacts recovered increased in number. Several pieces of faience were found, and an interesting piece of aboriginal pottery. This sherd is well-fired and has engraved on its exterior surface what appears to be script-like decoration. Two cannister shots were recovered, as well as one gun flint. Also found along the edge of the fort wall was what appeared to be a musket rest, but this article is in such poor condition that any definite statement about it is impossible.

Concurrent with this work, excavations were expanded in the area of the casemates along the southern curtain wall, providing a clearer picture of that structure. Paralleling this structure was a filled ditch which probably was a post ditch, containing at one time posts which supported a shed roof in front of the casemates (Figs. 9 and 10).

In front of this casemate system, in the mouth of the southwestern bastion, one of the three interior wells of the fort, Fort Well No. 1, was located and excavated. This feature yielded a number of colonial artifacts in a tightly controlled, well-drained stratigraphy. Mention of the casements running along the southern curtain wall has already been made. Rooms in this system were approximately 16.0 feet by 13.0 feet with brick and stone foundations and brick walls. They apparently had clay flooring. Evidence of this is very scant, however, because the clay is very splotchy and inconsistent, although some clay was found in conjunction with some fragmented colonial brickwork.



Fig. 11

Southern curtain wall casemate foundation, brick.



Fig. 12

Southern curtain wall casemate foundation, brick. View from southwest.

One significant difference between the actual casement foundation and that presented in earlier maps can be seen in Fig. 6. This shows the interior wall jutting further into the parade area, providing more floor space in the third, fourth and fifth casemates' rooms. These measured 17.5 feet by 13.0 feet. This corresponded almost exactly with the dimensions given on the Pittman map. This map shows the stepped out feature of the casemate, as well as showing a small communication portal in the middle of the southern curtain wall which separates the fourth and fifth rooms in the casemate. This break in the wall was not a gate like the gate on the northern side of the fort; this would conflict with the documentary evidence. Rather, it was a small access door. No break in the wall foundation was uncovered by the Phase II excavations during the summer of 1967 in a location which would correspond with this portal.

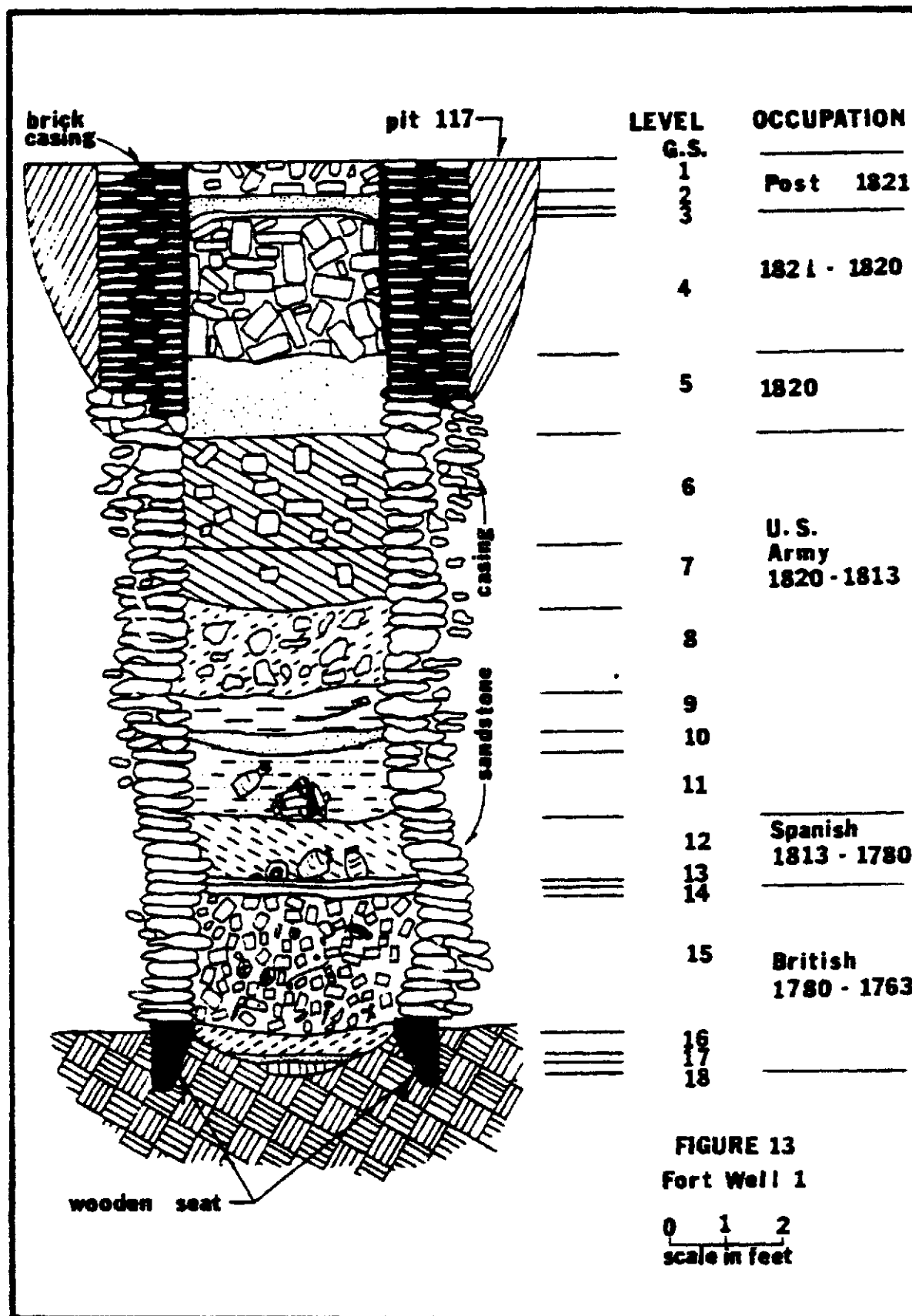
In that area of the casemate which had been covered by the concrete slab, several courses of brick work had been preserved. These formed the outer sill or foundation for the casemate's front. (Figs. 11 and 12).

Lying approximately 6.0 feet out from the outer edge of the casemate (Figs. 6 and 10) and running parallel to it, was a filled ditch 1.0 feet in width and depth with 30.0 feet remaining of its length. The ditch, with its relationship to the casemates, did not appear to be 19th century in origin. Excavation of its fill yielded only one artifact, a piece of plain, undecorated faience. Along its length, but at no regular intervals, were postholes. These were sunk through the ditch fill into the sterile soil below, and although these were dug separately, no artifacts which would be helpful in identifying their origins were found. Two of the postholes were filled with brick rubble, but

the rest contained an organic fill such as would be left by rotted-out wooden posts. In Fig. 6, note the location of pit 98, which lies opposite the area of broken brick on the brick foundation. These two features line up with the wall buttress and are probably evidence of roof supports. As for the ditch itself, it seems to have been dug as a long post pit in which upright supports were placed to support an awning or shed-type roof. Because of the degree of disturbance in this area, very few colonial artifacts were recovered.

Two 5 by 5-foot test pits in squares 165N, 225E and 165N, 245E were dug in an effort to trace out further remains of the casemate along the southern curtain wall, but these did not reveal anything. Too much recent activity has disturbed the site. This area is lower by 1.0 feet than that uncovered under Helveston's Garage.

To the southwest of the artillery corps barracks, further evidence of the southern curtain wall casemate foundation was uncovered. What was found was merely a continuation of the foundation that was uncovered further to the west in squares 165N-175N, 135E-165E, conforming in all respects to that feature. It should be noted that there was no evidence of a staircase leading down from this casemate into the subterranean powder magazine as is indicated on some of the later maps of the fort. This point, however, is obscured somewhat by the presence of modern plumbing and the foundation ditch of the building only recently demolished. The presence of this foundation marks the cut-off line for all colonial construction to the south and the west. To the south, lot 340-7 slopes downward to such a degree as to destroy any evidence of the casemate or powder magazine. This destruction is even



more complete because of the 10-foot-deep pit dug for a gasoline storage tank. For these further reasons, excavation in this area proved futile.

Fort Well I. The discussion of this feature includes not only the construction of the well and its fill, but also the excavation around the outside of the well. The pit in which the well was constructed has been designated Pit 117 and is discussed last, although the artifacts from this area have an earlier date and in the chronological analysis will be considered along with material from the artillery corps' and soldiers' barracks. Artifacts recovered from this feature are both discussed in Chapter VI and shown in Figs. 16-26.

Because of the undisturbed condition of the well, it was probably the single most important feature uncovered in the entire excavation. When excavated, it was found to have been left undisturbed since its ultimate filling in the 1820's and, therefore, provided a group of artifacts that ranged from this early 19th century period back to 1763. The artifacts obtained were in a very good state of preservation and included leather shoes, wooden staves and buckets, buttons, nails, gun parts, seeds, fruit pits, and cannonballs.

The well, located in square 185N, 165E, had an outside diameter of 6.7 feet, an inside diameter of 3.5 feet, and a depth of 16.6 feet. It was constructed in a manner typical to colonial times (Noel Hume 1969). A pit was dug about 4 feet deep. At the bottom of this pit a circular wooden seat was laid, atop which was laid a dressed sandstone casing. The wooden seat was then undercut and the well casing was allowed to sink into the ground. As this casing sank, more sandstone was added to the top until the desired depth was obtained, in this case 15.7 feet below the ground surface (Fig. 13).



Fig. 14

Unexcavated view of well. Note pit in which well is situated.



Fig. 15

View across western barracks foundation. The foundation in center of figure is not colonial but 20th Century.

The stonework terminated at 4.1 feet below ground surface, and the casing was capped off by a brick curbing 1.5 feet to 1.6 feet thick. Laid in a double course, the bricks on the inside measured 0.66 feet by 0.30 feet by 0.15 feet, while those on the outside measured 0.80 feet by 0.30 feet by 0.15 feet. The height of this brick casing during the period of the well's use is not known, but the well is described as having been covered (Hamilton 1910). There was evidence of posts which could have supported a cover over the well, and this awning was probably tied into the covered walk located along the front side of the southern casemate (Fig. 14).

The excavation of the well proved to be a problem. It was known that the water table was only 4.0 feet to 5.0 feet below the ground surface, and the intention of the archaeologist was to excavate under dry conditions. After the removal of the first 3.5 feet of fill, water was encountered, and at this time operations were halted and a well point system was installed. Unfortunately, this did not prove satisfactory, and after four days of fruitless pumping, the system was removed. The well point system failed because the water present represented trapped water held by a very fine clayey sand which could not be kept from clogging the well points. Next, a large hole was dug on the outside of the well in the hope that by keeping it deeper than the inside of the well, it would act as a sump into which the surrounding water could drain. This could then be bailed out, providing a dry well floor upon which to work. This solution was satisfactory to a depth of approximately 10.0 feet, but the soil outside the well proved to have almost no load-bearing ability and continually slumped into the sump hole, despite efforts to shore up the walls.

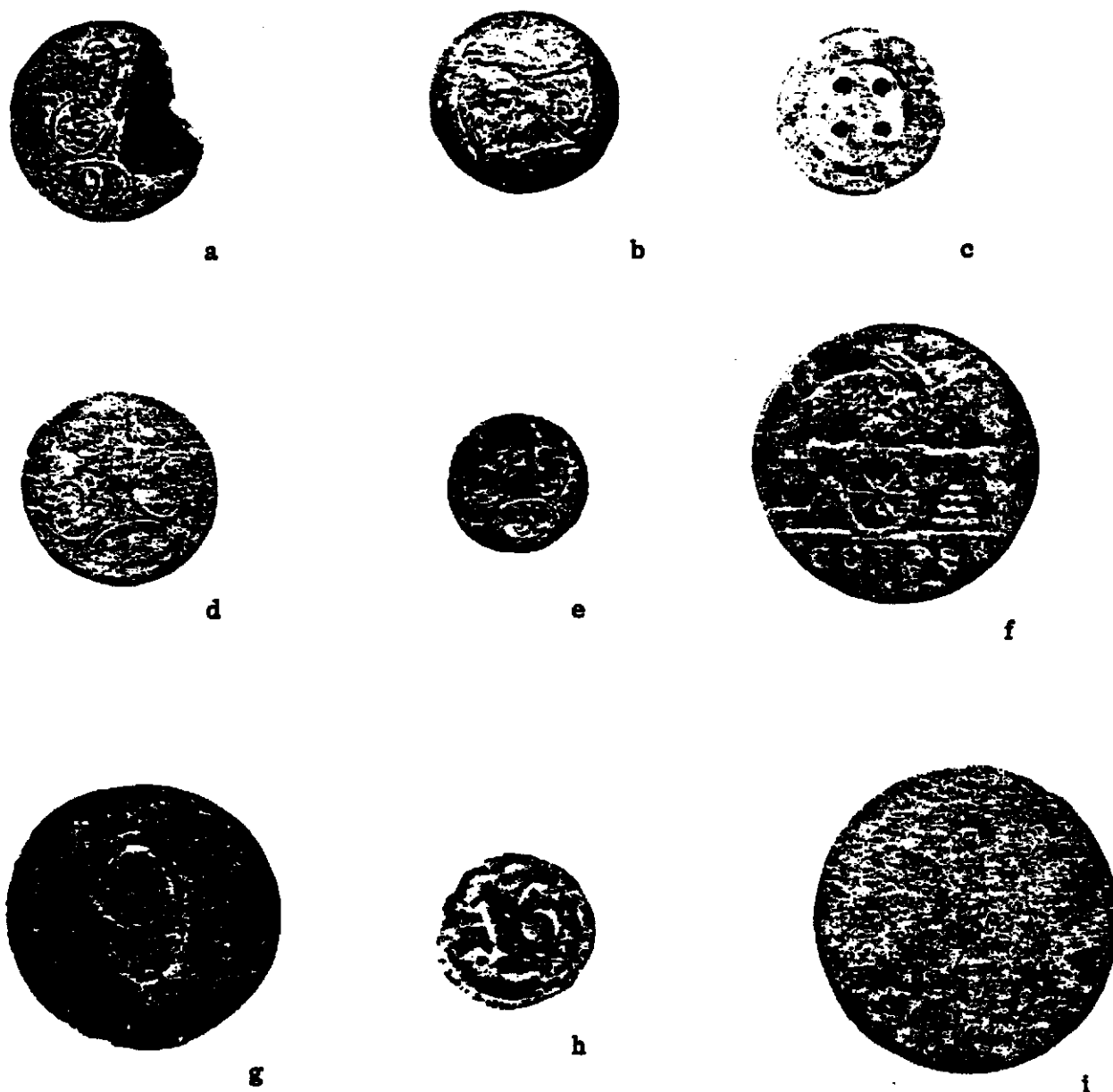


Fig. 16

Military buttons found in top segment of Fort Well 1.

a, United States Army, Infantry, 9th Regiment, 1812-1821; b, United States Army, Infantry, enlisted man, 1816-1821; c, Post-revolutionary bone button back; d, e, United States Army, Artillery, enlisted man, 1st and 3rd Artillery, respectively; f, United States Army Artillery Corps, enlisted man, 1814-1821; g, h, British Army, 9th and 16th Regiments of Foot, 1767-1782; i, plain brass button, military or civilian.

The next and most successful attempt involved excavating one-half of the well while leaving the other side standing. When this was accomplished, the remaining side was allowed to dry before it was removed, making it possible to record the stratigraphy exposed. It was decided that the eastern side would act as the sump while the western side would provide the stratigraphy. As the eastern side of the well was dug, always being kept 2 to 3 feet below the western side, elevations were taken on any artifacts encountered. These were later correlated to the natural stratigraphy obtained from the western half. In this fashion the well was taken down to its lowest depth of 16.6 feet.

There were 18 strata in the well, and these were divided very definitely along occupational sequential lines. Figure 13 provides a cross section of the well with the major occupational zones depicted. In discussing the 18 strata, all measurements mentioned were taken from the top course of brick in the well casing, which was 16.8 feet above sea level.

Level 1, which extended from 0.0 feet to 0.6 feet, was composed of brick rubble that had accumulated during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It corresponded to the rest of the ground surface outside the well proper. Level 2, extending from 0.6 feet to 0.9 feet, was a thin stratum of yellow sand. This level and level 3, an even thinner stratum of orange sand, were composed of silt which was probably washed into the well by rain at the time it was exposed before finally being covered over with rubble and the concrete slab.

Level 4 was the first really significant stratum encountered, and its fill consisted mostly of brick averaging 8 1/2 inches by 4 inches by 2 1/8 in-



Fig. 17

Tall early 19th Century spirits bottle.



Fig. 18

Early 19th Century spirits bottle.

ches. Unlike the later 19th century sand brick used in Mobile, these were well-made of red clay and resembled well-preserved examples of the brick used in the various foundations of the fortifications. There was mortar adhering to the sides of all these bricks indicating previous use, which could mean that this filling took place when the fort was demolished. The artifacts from this level also supported an early 19th century date.

Level 5 was a brown, sandy mud extending from 3.5 feet to 5.1 feet, and its consistency closely resembled that of the soil from around the outside of the well. This oozy type of soil was able to hold a great deal of water, creating the trapped water problem mentioned above, and it was believed that the fill in level 5 filtered into the well through the sides while it was still open, but unused. The possibility was demonstrated during recent excavations because water seepage constantly brought mud into the well from the surrounding soil. When this occurred untended overnight or during a steady rain, a considerable amount of mud was washed onto the well floor. The artifacts in this level were very few, supporting the belief that level 5 accumulated while the well was fairly dry and not in use, as was the case in 1821, when it stood open after the departure of the last troops and before the destruction of the fort.

Level 6 showed an increase of activity around the well. The fill which was dark brownish-black and brick-laden, contained a large volume of artifacts and extended from 5.1 feet to 7.1 feet. The majority of artifacts were American in origin with the exception of some English imported ceramics and glass. The large number of bricks and brick fragments in the fill indicated a rapid accumulation of material, as if the debris had been dumped into the well after a cleanup. This level seemed to merge with level 7, which was

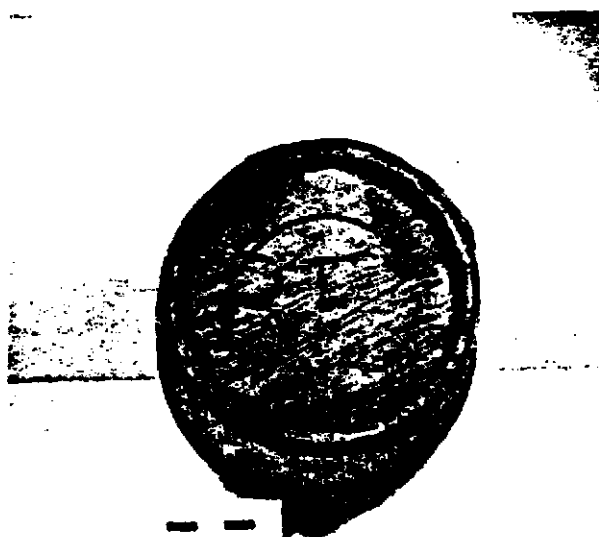


Fig. 19

Bottom of larger oak bucket with initials R F. Early 19th Century.

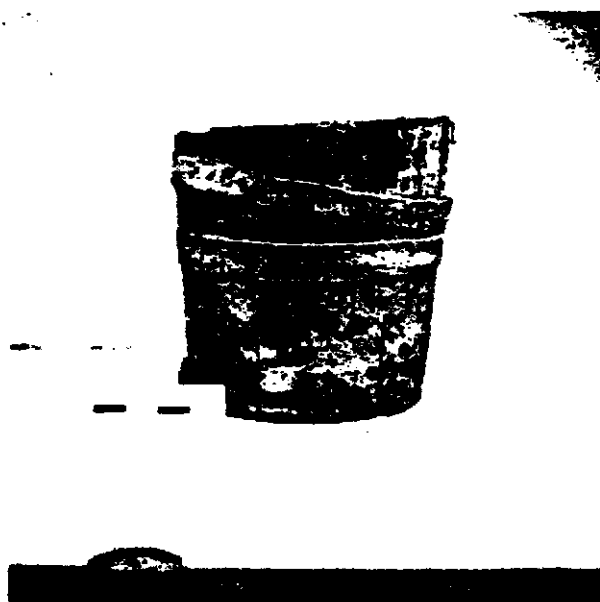


Fig. 20

Smaller oak bucket, early 19th Century.

very much like level 6 in color and consistency. The difference which prompted a distinction was the proportionate decrease in the number of brick fragments in level 7. This division may have been more arbitrary than real, because the artifacts in both levels indicated an 1815 to 1820 date. Level 7 extended from 7.1 feet to 8.2 feet. Level 8, extending from 8.2 feet to 9.7 feet, appeared to be another quickly filled level. The significant fact pointing to this conclusion was the large amount of plaster and grayish-green clay found throughout its thickness. The mucky clay of this level held quite a few artifacts in a very well preserved form, as did levels 6 and 7. This can be ascribed to the lack of free oxygen that could circulate in the fill. As can be seen in level 15, which had neither the density nor the compactness of these levels, a different rate of oxidation and deterioration occurred.

Level 9 changed quite radically from the mucky clay of level 8 to a fill of small ground brick fragments and finely ground shell. It also contained fewer artifacts than the previous levels and extended from 9.7 feet to 10.4 feet near the center of the well.

Level 10 also was a relatively thin level, consisting of a grayish-brown, sandy clay. Its thickness was 0.4 feet and appeared to be the result of mud's seeping in from around the sides. There were a number of artifacts in this level, but they could have been lying atop level 11 when level 10 accumulated.

Level 11 extended from 10.8 feet to 11.9 feet and consisted of a yellow mud fill which contained a large quantity of brick. It was in this level that two oak buckets were found intact, lying side by side. This level was thought to be the last of the American debris.

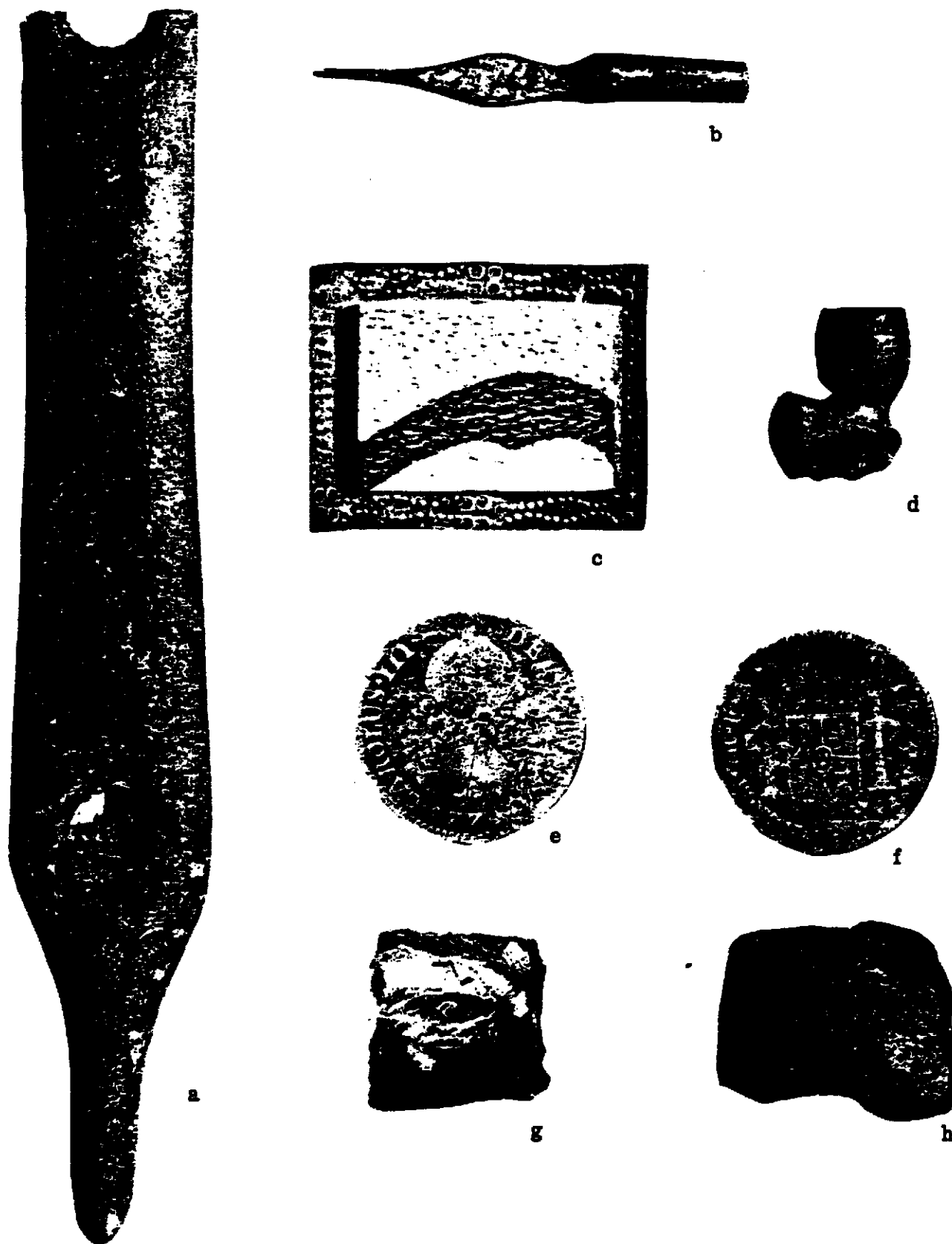


Fig. 21
 Miscellaneous Artifacts from Fort Well 1.
 a, posterior end of trigger guard; b, ramrod thimble; c, brass shoe buckle; d, Aboriginal tobacco pipe; e, obverse side, Spanish one Real piece, 1774; f, converse side of coin; g, h, gunflints.



Fig. 22
Spanish Olive Jar, 1780-1813.



Fig. 23
Spanish olive jars as found in well.

Level 12, extending from 11.9 feet to 13.0 feet, represented the beginning of the Spanish occupation. This layer was only 1.10 feet thick, and it seemed illogical that only that much material would have accumulated in the span of 33 years. This was especially true when contrasted to the 4.8 feet of fill which constituted levels 7 through 11, which were believed to have accumulated during the seven years in which the United States Army occupied the fort. Although no reference in the documents was found to indicate that the Americans cleaned out the wells when they took up occupancy, it is quite possible that this did occur. The fill of the level itself was a gray, clayey muck with some patches of white sand.

Level 13, a thin layer of gray sand, extended from 13.0 feet to 13.1 feet and was probably the result of seepage into the well. This layer held only a few artifacts. Level 14, a stratum only 0.2 feet thick, extended from 13.1 feet to 13.3 feet and consisted of grayish-yellow sand with patches of white sand. It, too, contained only a few artifacts.

Level 15 provided the bulk of the British material obtained from the well and had a thickness of 2.4 feet. It extended from 13.3 feet to 15.7 feet and consisted of bricks held in a reddish-gray, sandy mud matrix, although the bricks were so numerous that there was really very little mud. A number of artifacts and much faunal material were also present. The degree of compactness of this fill was much less than that of the levels above, because of the air spaces created by the jumbled bricks. This level did not give the impression of being one of slow accumulation; but, like level 8, it appeared to be the result of a cleanup, which probably occurred shortly before or after

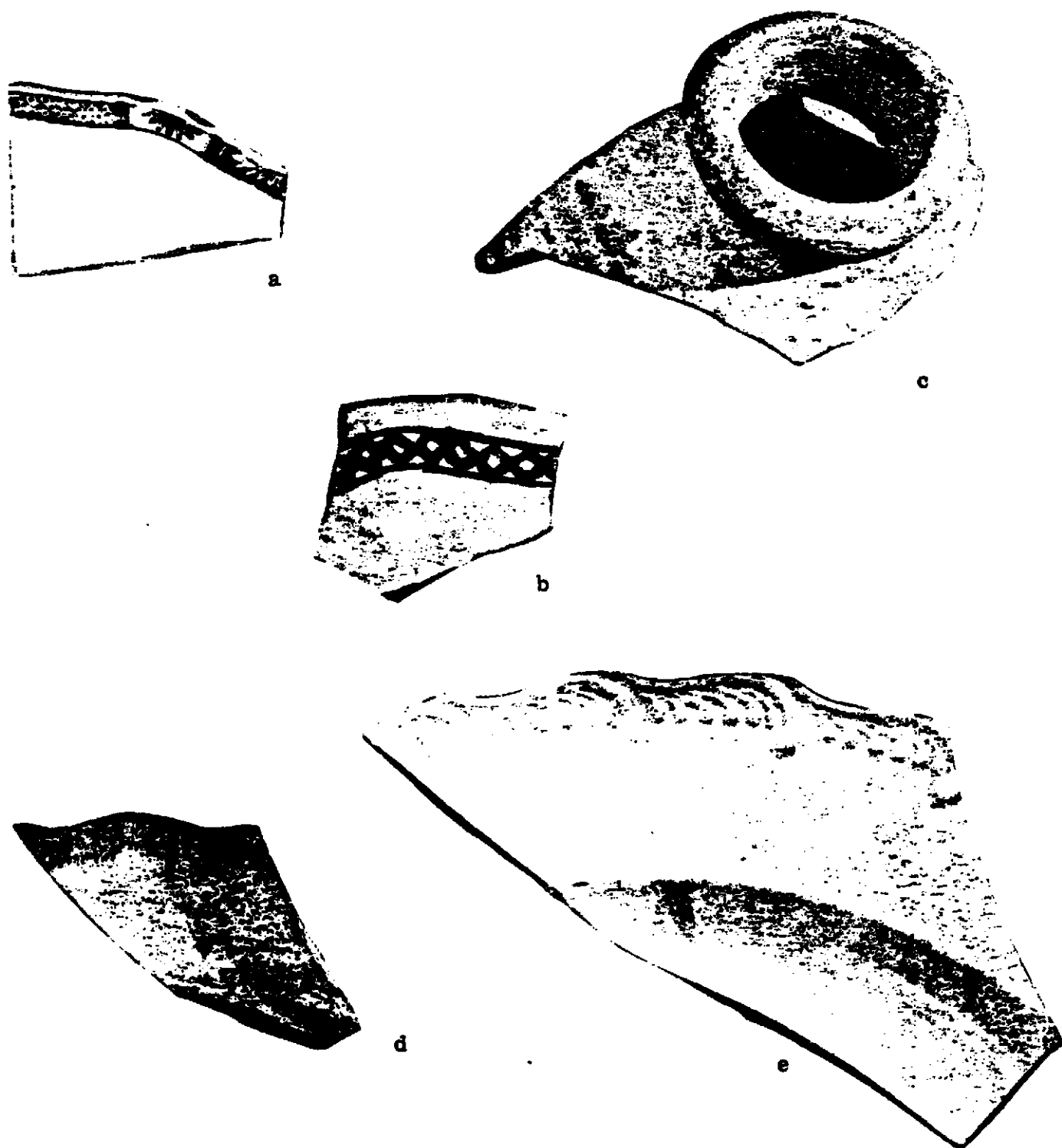


Fig. 24

Early European ceramics from Fort Well 1.
a, b, French Faience, mid-1700's; c, rim of a Spanish olive jar; d, blue feather-
edge saucer rim; e, Queensware plate rim.



Fig. 25

Leather shoe from well.

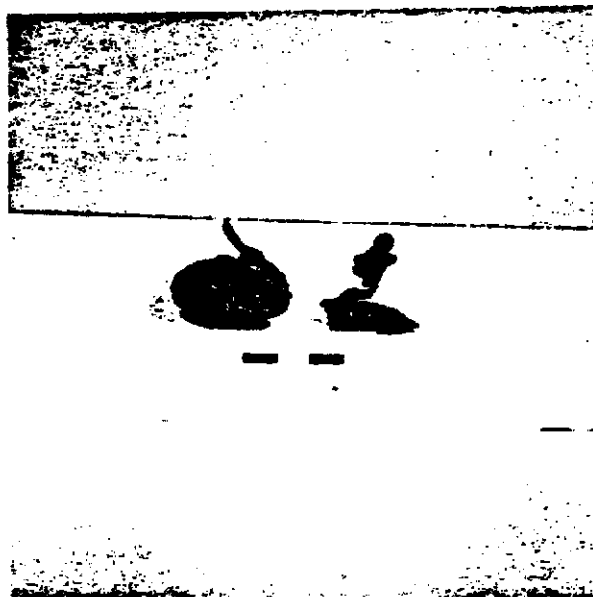


Fig. 26

Dog and frizzen from Brown Bess rifle lock. Late 18th Century.

the British surrendered the fort.

Level 16, 15.7 feet to 16.3 feet, was composed of brick dust and finely ground shell. It was in this level, at 15.7 feet, that the wooden ring upon which the sandstone curbing was laid was encountered. The well itself did not terminate at this point but extended another 0.3 feet. This was probably evidence of cleaning for the blue clay into which this depression was made was very dense and was not susceptible to bucket scooping.

At 16.3 feet a layer of gray sand 0.1 feet in thickness was detected and was designated level 17. At 16.4 feet this gray sand gave way to a coarse, yellow clay which extended to 16.6 feet and was designated level 18. Although the artifacts recovered from these two levels were very few, neither level was completely sterile.

After the interior of the well had been dug, the pit surrounding the exterior of the well (Pit 117) was excavated. The earth around the outside of the well excluding the pit has already been described as sterile, and it was fairly easy to excavate without fear of mixing the artifacts of the pit with material from another feature or occupational zone. The only exception to this was on the northeast side where the well pit was cut by a late 19th century trash pit. The well pit itself was approximately 4.0 feet deep, corresponding to the depth of the well's brick curbing, and the diameter, although varied and irregular, was approximately 8.0 feet at the top, narrowing to nothing at the bottom. (See Fig. 13 .) The well was not centered in the pit, but backed against the northwest wall, creating on the southeastern side a space of 1.5 feet to 2.0 feet wide. It was on this side that the well pit was the deepest and

the artifacts the most plentiful.

Western Curtain Wall. The Pittman map shows the fort to have a series of half-casemates running along the western curtain wall. By half-casemates Pittman refers to a construction similar to the casemates running along the southern curtain wall with only one half their width. The superstructure may have been somewhat different also, but this is indeterminable from archaeological evidence. These half-casemates backed against the fort wall behind the west soldiers' barracks, giving them a width of only 5.0 feet. The rooms created were probably more like bins than actual rooms.

In excavating this area, no definite evidence of their existence was found. This was due mainly to the fact that almost all of the area was filled with 19th century brick rubble. It is the conclusion of the archaeologist that the half-casemates were constructed entirely of brick, lacking the stone buttresses found in the full casemates mentioned above, and that when the fort was demolished or shortly thereafter, these bricks were removed for use elsewhere. There was some evidence of a white sand floor in areas that seemed undisturbed. One other fact pointed to their existence and that was the colonial brick walk discussed previously in this chapter. This walk corresponded to the same feature shown on the Pittman map and turned the corner in the same location leading right into the half-casemate system. Therefore, it can reasonably be concluded that the half-casemates did exist, but sure evidence of such has been obliterated by later occupation.

West Soldiers' Barracks. Work along the west curtain wall turned up definite evidence (Fig. 15) of the barracks which paralleled that segment of the

fort's wall. These barracks were supposed to have been a long, one-story edifice constructed after the "Creek fashion," a combination of timber and mud. The evidence unearthed did not substantiate this description. As can be seen in Fig. 6 and Fig. 15, the only evidence left of the barracks are fragments of brick foundations and footing ditches. It may be that the original barracks had brick foundations upon which the timber and mud structures were built or that these first buildings were replaced at some later date by more substantial ones. However, this situation was confused somewhat by a review of the various floor plans made of the barracks buildings within the fort. Of these, the one most closely approximating the archaeological evidence was drawn by de Pauger in 1724. Not only does the shape of the plan correspond to what was unearthed, but the dimensions are very close as well. The building apparently was a long, rectangular edifice measuring approximately 141.0 feet by 22.0 feet. At both ends of the building were rooms wider by 3.0 feet than the core of the building. These rooms measured 30.0 feet by 25.0 feet, if it can be assumed that the segment of the building inaccessible to excavation corresponds to what has already been unearthed. However, because several fragments of foundation that didn't jibe with this general picture have been turned up, more work in this area was necessary.

There were a number of postholes around the front side of the barracks which would have provided support for an awning, although there was no single filled ditch such as Pit 92, which was located in front of the south curtain wall casemate. More detailed work was done in an attempt to provide as much information as possible about the west soldiers' barracks. There are some

curious features in relation to the structure which require explanation. The most striking of these features was the filled ditch approximately 1.1 feet to the east of the eastern foundation (Fig. 6). At varying intervals along this ditch were post holes which cut the ditch. Because these were situated both in the ditch and adjacent to it and were assumed to be part of the ditch feature, they are discussed in detail with that feature. As for the barracks proper, its features are discussed in the following order: the brick foundation and ghost foundation, the foundation footing ditches, and the hearths in the interior. Pits 109 and 84 infringe upon this structure, but their fill contained exclusively 19th century artifacts.

As can be seen in Fig. 6, the barracks foundation itself has been interrupted or removed in a number of places. In those areas where it still exists, the foundation measures 1.8 feet in width. The bricks of which samples have been taken are a soft, red clay fired at a relatively low temperature. Based on a sample of measurements taken from 75 bricks, the mean dimensions of these bricks are $8 \frac{7}{16}$ by $4 \frac{4}{16}$ by $1 \frac{9}{16}$ inches. This compares with $9 \frac{3}{4}$ by $4 \frac{1}{2}$ by $2 \frac{1}{4}$ for the bricks found in the foundations of the casemates and with ? by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches for the bricks found in the well fill (no whole brick appeared in the fill, so the length could not be determined).

In several places the brick in the foundation had been removed or robbed, leaving behind a brick and earth rubble which still enabled the location of the wall to be distinguished. Artifacts sifted from this rubble indicated, as would be expected, that the building had been razed in the early part of the 19th century.

Running along the inside of the brick foundation and ghost wall was a footing ditch with an approximate depth of 0.4 feet and an average width of 0.9 feet (Fig. 6). It was filled with a mottled grayish-brown sand which was sterile except for a few rusted nails. The present condition of these nails makes it very difficult to determine their type. Fragments of the ditch along the western wall appeared less disturbed than did the ditch fragments along the eastern wall, but they were so contaminated by animal burrows containing middle to late 19th century artifacts that they were practically useless as an aid in dating this foundation. Little more can be concluded about this ditch than that it was the footing ditch to the barracks foundation. Subsequent occupation has been so destructive that features which would lead to a more detailed conclusion are missing. Figure 6 shows the ditch paralleling the barracks wall to the east running along the outside of the wall. When it was first encountered in square 175N, 145E, it was thought to be a footing ditch for the barracks. But as the excavation and clearing away of the concrete slab continued, it became apparent that this ditch bore a different relationship to the barracks than that of a footing ditch.

This ditch was excavated in such a fashion as to keep any artifacts found in its fill separate from the post holes spaced along its length. These, in their turn, were dug separately and given field specimen numbers as circumstances required. Artifacts from within the most important of these postholes are discussed later in this section. The fill it held was a mottled tan and brown sand. The base of the ditch varied, but the average depth was 0.8 feet. In squares 205-225N, 145E the ditch is distinctly separate from the foundation, but at about

200N, 145E, where the foundation steps out 1.6 feet, the ditch makes contact with and runs alongside the brickwork. When this segment of the ditch was excavated, it was found to be deeper than the brickwork by 0.2 feet. Apparently the ditch was dug and filled before the brick foundation was constructed. Had they been constructed at the same time, the ditch would have undermined the foundation.

The post holes located along the length of the ditch had a number of common characteristics. In Fig. 6 it can be seen that they all had a disturbed area extending outside the ditch proper, but within the ditch itself they each had a darker, finer-textured soil core. This probably represents the decayed posts. The depths of these holes were also similar - approximately 1.7 feet - and all of the artifacts were of an 18th century vintage. This, therefore, may represent an earlier structure, perhaps the barracks described as being built in the "Creek fashion" of timber and mud. As this building deteriorated, it was probably torn down and a brick one built in its place.

One more point concerning this ditch is that it does not run the full unbroken length of the wall. In square 195N, 145E there is a break 3.0 feet wide in the ditch. This break is bordered on each side by two post holes. The excavation of Pit .136 exposed several bricks stacked one atop the other while the ditch continued on to the south where it was cut by Pit 89. This may represent the location of a doorway in the earlier structure, and the brick, if functional, may have been a part of a lintel or stoop. Unfortunately, only a relatively small section of the ditch was left intact, and it was more or less isolated and unrelated to any of the other features.

Since most of the holes in the area are related to the ditch, they will not be discussed separately, but a brief rundown on their artifacts will be given. Those post holes unrelated to the ditch are 19th century in origin and are part of the foundation system of the 19th century house which had been superimposed in the barracks site. This house appears on the 1878 Hopkins map and was torn down around 1940.

Mention should be made of the brickwork or possible hearths uncovered in 205N, 135E and 225N, 135E. These two, shown in Fig. 6, are approximately in line, considering their condition, and seem to have been constructed of the same type of brick as the barracks. Hearth 1 has one area that looks like a floor which has an elevation of 15.4 feet above sea level and which may provide some indication of the barracks floor level and colonial ground level. The ditch paralleling the soldiers' barracks and accompanying post holes did not contain a large number of artifacts, but the nature of those recovered is important. The ceramic sherds found numbered only five, but these were significant. They included a piece of white salt glazed stoneware; a sherd of tin enameled earthenware, probably faience, with a cream paste and with no decoration; a sherd of sand tempered, plain Indian pottery with a black surface; a fragment of a kaolin clay pipe bowl; and a fragment of colonial brick. No creamware or transfer printed material was found which could be associated with the 19th century. Twelve nails were found and it is hoped that when they have been derusted and cleaned they will prove to be of the hand wrought type. Also found were a small brass strap buckle and several pieces of olive green bottle glass. The faunal material consisted entirely of bone

chips with the exception of several fish vertebrae, fin stiffeners and scales. Although in no way is this collection of artifacts uncommon, it should be noted that no 19th century artifacts were present.

The post holes of importance to this feature were Pits 112, 113, 114, 115, 120, 127, 129, 131, 132, 134, 135, and 136. These post holes were spaced along the ditch and were numbered in the order in which they were dug. Artifacts from the pits are listed below with comments on certain articles of significance.

Pit 112.

Blue on white Delftware or faience.	1
Plain white tin enameled earthenware	1
Redware with green glaze	1
Terra cotta ware with manganese glaze	1
Brick fragments	3
Wall mortar	3
Iron blades	2
Iron nails	4
Bone chips	3

The significant artifacts in this pit were the ceramic sherds. All four of the types mentioned were current during the early part of the 18th century and all of them could have been of French manufacture.

Pit 113. The artifacts from this pit have not yet been washed and analysed.

Pit 114.

Shell tempered, black potsherd with red slipped interior	1
White salt-glazed stoneware.	1
Combed Whieldon ware	1
Terra cotta ware - 0.780" thick - lead oxide interior glaze	1
Roof tile	2

Kaolin clay pipe bowl fragment	1
Blue glazed stoneware	1
Iron nails	6
Iron spike or bolt.	1
Green tinted flat glass	2
Lead or flint bottle glass	3
Bone chips	3
Fish vertebra	1

Again, the important artifacts are the ceramic ones. The presence of the Indian potsherd would suggest an early date for the filling of this pit. This is not contradicted by the other artifacts found. The white salt-glazed stoneware was popular up into the 1740's, both on the Continent and in England, although this piece does not have any decoration which would indicate its place of origin. The fragment of combed ware or Whieldon ware was probably a product of the kilns of England, also being made around 1740. The other artifacts have no significant features by which they can be dated.

Pit 115. This pit was not excavated because it was washed out by a heavy rain, but it seemed to be in a line with the other pits of this feature.

Pit 127.

Temperless, smooth gray sherds	2
Creamware	2
Clear bottle glass (case bottle).	3
Olive green bottle glass	3
Green tinted bottle glass	1
Blue tinted bottle glass	2
Iron nails	6
Bone chips	5
Fin stiffener	1

The Indian potsherds once again indicate an early date, but this needs to be substantiated by comparing these with study collections of the Bay area. The two creamware sherds had to have been made sometime after the 1760's, but

they could easily be contaminants which were lying on top of the feature. The clear bottle glass looks like it came from a case type bottle or a "Dutch Gin Bottle" that might have been used in the 18th century.

Pit 129.

Shell tempered smooth, black exterior, red slipped interior	1
Terra cotta ware, maybe aboriginal.	1
Creamware	1
Cream colored earthenware, glaze gone.	1
Olive green bottle glass	1
Blue tinted bottle glass	1
Green tinted flat glass	1
Iron nails	5
Fin stiffener	1

The Indian pottery is much like the other sherds that have been found on the site and the other artifacts fit into this early time scheme, except for the fragment of creamware. This sherd had a green glaze and is reminiscent of the early Wedgewood pottery (1759-1770).

Pit 131.

Thin brass ring	1
Kaolin clay pipe stem.	1
White salt-glazed stoneware	2
Shell tempered, smooth, buff exterior, red interior	1
Cream paste earthenware/green interior glaze	1
Lead ball - 0.0693 inches in diameter	1
Pinkish-gray gunflint.	1
Rusted round disc button	1
Iron nails	17
Iron strap	1
Iron bolt	2
Olive green bottle glass	4
Amber bottle glass	1
Green tinted pane glass.	2
Bone chips	8

The pinkish-gray gunflint is of a type usually associated with French fire-arms. The lead ball, probably a musket ball, needs to be compared with others before anything can be said about its nature. The other artifacts offer little assistance in dating the age of the post pit.

Pit 132.

Shell tempered incised sherd	1
White salt-glazed stoneware	1
Terra cotta ware	1
Brass strap	1
Iron nails	5
Bone chips	11
Fish vertebra	1

The shell tempered incised sherd is Indian. The decoration is only on one edge of the sherd and there is not enough of it to warrant a definite statement, but it seems to be late Mississippian. The white salt-glazed stoneware is as described above, and the terra cotta is thin with a brown enameled glaze. These all could have come from the early 18th century.

Pit 134.

Shell tempered incised	1
Shell tempered brushed	1
Terra cotta ware, lead oxide glaze	4
Pinkish-gray gunspall	1
Clear bottle glass	1
Wall mortar with fine ground shell	1
Iron nails	10
Bird shot	1

Aside from the fact that the clear bottle seems to be too late for the postulated date of the ditch, the artifacts found are very much like those mentioned above.

Pit 135.

Terra cotta ware/green glaze interior & exterior	1
Iron nails	2

Little can be said except that there is no recent material present in the artifacts recovered.

Pit 136.

White, tin enameled earthenware/blue speck . . .	1
Pinkish-gray gunflint	1
Brass tack	1
Green tinted flat glass	1
Iron nails	3
Tin plated iron fragment	1
Bone chips	3
Fish vertebra	1

Aside from the tin enameled earthenware and the gunflint, there is no way of postulating a date for this material. The tin enameled earthenware and the gunflint have come from the 18th century, as may have the nails and the glass. It is significant to point out that in all of these post holes there have been artifacts which can definitely ascribed to the early 18th century. Several pieces of creamware have been found that could not have come from the early part of that century, but these are very few and are, in all probability, contaminants. It is unfortunate that not enough artifacts were recovered from the footing ditch of the brick barracks to constitute an adequate sample for comparison. The conclusions that can be drawn from these artifacts are that the ditch was dug or used in the early 18th century and that it predates the brick barracks. This may have been a building that had been inside the first log fort, but there is no way of proving this with assurance. If this were the case, it would be the only such evidence found to date. Unfortunately, the area has been disturbed to such an extent that it is virtually impossible to trace out further evidence of this.

Fort Well 2. The fill of Fort Well 2, except for level 7, represents an accumulation which accrued from 1830 to 1850. Also discussed in this section is the excavation of the well pit in which the well was constructed. The material from this area has been considered, along with the material from Pit 117, Fort Well 1, as pertaining to the early 1700's period of the fort's existence, making these data part of Unit 1 in Chapter VI, Artifact Study.

Fort Well 2 lay approximately 195N, 265E from the center of the intersection of St. Emanuel and Theatre Streets, or 12.0 feet west of the southern end of the artillery corps barracks. At the time it was located, it lay beneath a concrete slab which had been the floor of the commercial structure on city block 340-6. Upon removal of the slab, the topmost course of sandstone in the well's casing was 15.1 feet above sea level. The well had an interior diameter of 3.0 feet and was sunk to a depth of 11.4 feet below ground surface, or 3.7 feet above sea level. It consisted of an unmortared sandstone casing constructed on a circular wooden seat. The timbers of this seat measured 0.35 feet thick and 2.0 feet wide and were hand-hewn from oak. The construction of this well resembled Fort Well 1, except that it lacked both the upper brick casing and the depth of the first. The wall of the well varied in width, being approximately 1.6 feet thick (Fig. 27).

Fort Well 2 was excavated according to the natural stratigraphy encountered; and when water was reached at 4.3 feet from ground surface, the well was divided into two sections. In this way, as in the case of Fort Well 1, the lower, eastern section could act as a sump into which the ground water could



Fig. 27

Fort Well 2.



Fig. 28

Pit 140 during excavation.

seep and be bailed out. This sump was removed in one-foot segments so that greater control might be kept over its contents; and as the western section dried, it was dug in levels dictated by the stratigraphy observed. There were seven of these strata.

The fill in this well was highly organic and contained a large number of stone boulders, which were most numerous in the upper levels of the well. Level 1 ranged from 15.1 feet above sea level to 14.3 feet above sea level, and consisted of late 19th century debris which had accumulated during the years the well was covered by various buildings. Level 2 was radically different from level 1 in that it consisted almost entirely of ceramic and glass sherds and sandstone rocks. This level was 3.2 feet thick and terminated when the ceramic sherds became noticeably scarcer, although the rest of the fill remained much the same. Level 3 may have been an arbitrary division, for it was much like level 2, lacking only the ceramic and glass artifacts. It was excavated to a depth of 10.2 feet above sea level, where a distinct difference appeared between the soil types. Level 4 was composed of mortar, white-to-gray clay, brick rubble and some stones. It was closed at 9.3 feet above sea level and level 5 was opened. Levels 5 and 6 were much alike in both texture and content, and none of the artifacts in their fill dated earlier than the 1830's. The fill was a black, oozy mud that acted as a sealant, causing considerable corrosion of the iron and other metal artifacts because of the formation of sulfuretted hydrogen (Plenderleith 1962). The organic materials were fairly well preserved. Level 7, a layer of plaster, was probably deposited in the well by its constructors. Within its substance, four French copper sous

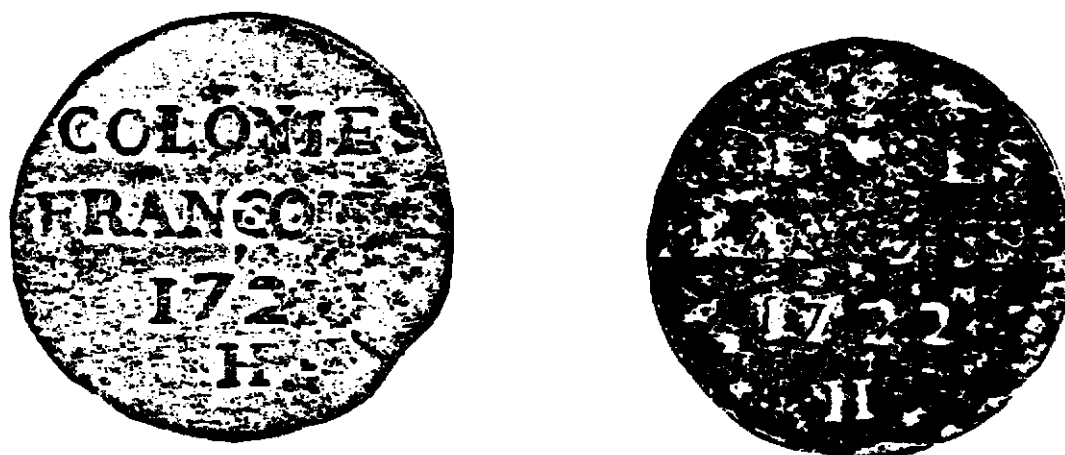


Fig. 29

Obverse and reverse sides of two copper French sous minted at Rochelle for the colonies. Found in bottom of Fort Well 2.

dated 1721 and 1722 were found.

The well was constructed in an oval-shaped pit and was backed against the north-northwest wall of that pit. The southeastern side of the pit must have been used as an access area for workmen. This pit, labeled Pit 140, was partially excavated, and it yielded a large number of fragmented flat roofing tiles, which were apparently used as fill material to finish off the periphery of the well (Fig. 28).

The pit was 8.7 feet in diameter at the top, narrowing into the well casing at approximately 3.0 feet from the ground surface. It, too, produced the highest artifacts yield on the southern side of the well. Due to the lack of curbing in this case, the point where the well wall ended and the pit began was ill-defined, and some contamination took place as 19th century sherds sifted through the interstices between the sandstone.

The artifacts uncovered from the interior of Fort Well 2 are analyzed in Chapter VI under Unit 4. This does not include the material found at the very bottom of the well, which dates from the early 18th century. Figure 29 shows the coins recovered from the base of Fort Well 2.

Artillery Corps Barracks. From Fort Well 2, the excavation proceeded easterly toward Royal Street. In doing so, the footing ditch of the barracks paralleling the eastern curtain wall was encountered and subsequently excavated. This barracks in the past has been erroneously called the officers' barracks when it was in reality the artillery corps barracks. Figure 6 shows this feature in relation to Fort Well 2 and the other features in the area. It is apparent that this feature differs in many respects from the soldiers' barracks which was un-



Fig. 30

View of southwest corner of artillery corps barracks before excavation.

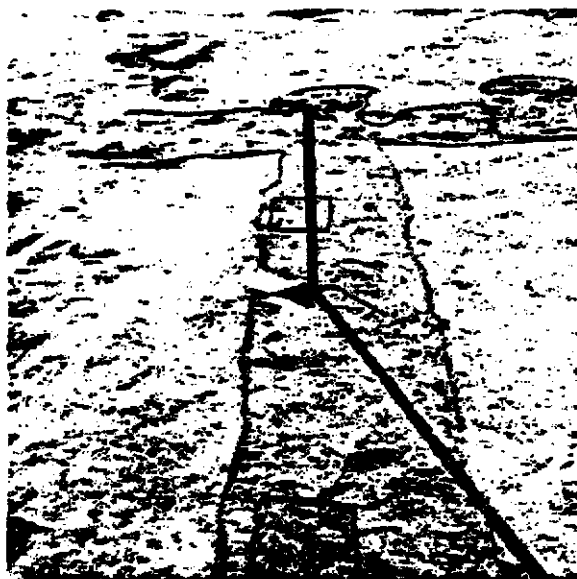


Fig. 31

View of segment of partition wall, artillery corps barracks.

covered along the western curtain wall. The most obvious difference is that there are no brick foundations to this building and no offset in the longitudinal walls. The artillery corps barracks is typical of the type of building known as "pateaux en terre" or post-in-earth construction found throughout the French West Indies and up the Mississippi River Valley into Illinois and Indiana. This type of construction required the digging of a footing ditch in which vertical studs were erected. These were held in place until a plate could be fastened around the top and diagonal shoring studs could be positioned. The gaps were then filled in with nogging or brick or mud and Spanish moss. "Old Spanish Fort" in Pascagoula, Mississippi, and the "Mystery Fort" in Bon Secour, Alabama, are both examples of this type of construction (Fig. 30).

From the evidence remaining, the building was approximately 25.0 feet wide with a wall width of 1.0 feet to 1.5 feet, and the vertical studs were on 3.5 foot to 4.0 foot centers. The postholes varied in shape from square or rectangular to round. The footing ditch, as it was uncovered, varied in depth from 0.2 feet to 1.6 feet. These depths were taken from a ground surface elevation of approximately 14.4 feet above sea level. There was no direct evidence to determine colonial ground surface, and it was felt that all of the evidence found was below colonial grade. What was found, apparently, constitutes two rooms divided by a partition wall, which was constructed in the same fashion as the barracks wall but with smaller studs. These are represented by 0.5 foot-square postholes. Unfortunately, this wall was interrupted by a modern sewage pipe and it is impossible to tell whether it held a door or a hearth, or if, in fact, it held nothing (Fig. 31).

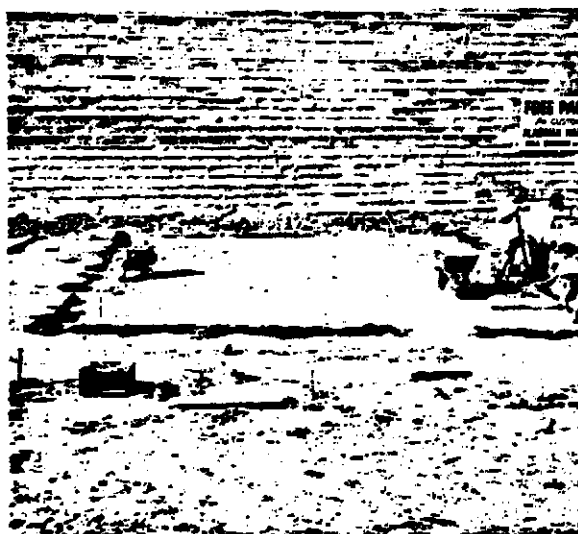


Fig. 32

Artillery corps barracks after excavation.



Fig. 33

Southwest corner, artillery corps barracks, after excavation.

It is felt that this building represents an earlier construction than the soldiers' barracks. This is based upon observations made from two different maps, drawn in 1724 and in 1733 by Devin, de Pauger's engineer in Mobile. The earlier map shows both buildings in their proper location except that it shows the artillery corps barracks as having been built already and the soldiers' barracks as a projection. The 1733 map shows both buildings as being constructed, but a cross-section of that map presents the eastern barracks as a "pateaux en terre" construction and the western barracks as being constructed on a brick foundation. This would represent a more permanent construction less given to deterioration by the elements. It is also quite similar to the construction style of the late 1720's in New Orleans - a modified colombage system which came into use after local brick yards became productive. This may also be the case with the Mobile edifice. If all of the above suppositions are correct and the eastern barracks is older than the western, it may be quite possible that the eastern structure was a holdover from the wooden Fort Louis de la Mobile and it may be that the mysterious ditch adjacent to the western barracks footing ditch also dates from that earlier period, the two being quite similar (Figs. 32 and 33).

The purpose of excavating Lots 340-4 and 340-5 was to obtain further information concerning the artillery corps barracks and any nearby structures. To achieve this goal two concrete slab floors had to be removed. This operation was carried out with the use of a Caterpillar Traxcavator. This machine has a bucket instead of a blade and its treads are flat rather than ridged. It was felt that careful use of this equipment would allow for the removal of the

concrete without unduly disturbing the soil below. This not only conserved time, but also eliminated a great deal of arduous labor.

After the removal of the slabs the area was staked off in 10-foot squares limited by the following four points: 240N-230E, 290N-230E, 290N-305E, and 240N-305E. Before excavations were begun it was noted that the surface level of these two lots was lower than that of Lot 340-6, where the first evidence of the artillery corps barracks was found. Lot 340-5 was approximately 2.0 to 2.5 feet lower than 340-6 and Lot 340-4 was approximately 1.5 to 2.0 feet lower than 340-6. The slab on 340-5 was the later of the two slabs to be laid. Its concrete contained wire reinforcing and had been laid on a bed of pea gravel. The slab on Lot 340-4 had been laid on the foundation of a 19th century structure.

Excavation of a representative portion of the area staked off showed that any evidence of the barracks structure had been obliterated by the construction of the later buildings and the subsequent drop in ground elevation. This is understandable when it is remembered that the foundation ditch of the barracks found on Lot 340-6 had a depth of only 0.5 to 1.0 feet.

Southeastern Bastion Powder Magazine. At the southwestern corner of the artillery corps barracks, evidence of the semi-subterranean powder magazine located in that bastion was found. This consisted of the triangle of sandstone and mortar and some brickwork shown in Fig. 34. This foundation is cut by the 340-6 foundation to the south and the Royal Street right-of-way to the east. Consequently, little of the powder magazine is left, but enough to substantiate its existence. There is one curious feature about this bit of found-



Fig. 34

Corner, powder magazine foundation, sandstone and mortar.
View from southwest.



Fig. 35

Corner, powder magazine foundation, sandstone and mortar.

ation; there is evidence of a footing ditch that starts on the eastern side of the triangle, running across the stonework and eventually tying into the corner of the barracks footing ditch. This ditch is paralleled by another further to the north. Neither of these footing ditches cut the footing ditch of the barracks but are extensions of it. These are not to be confused with the three parallel ditches running out from the concrete slab to the east of the barracks; those are a part of a 20th century structure. There are no maps that show a structure in this area, and too little of it remains to determine its real relationship to the barracks and the eastern wall casemate. (Fig. 35).

East Curtain Wall, Adjacent Casemates and Bastions. Since it was impossible to excavate under Royal Street, the search for this feature had to rely upon evidence revealed in the excavations of the various utilities. At approximately 125N-325E, a pit was dug by the Mobile Gas Service roughly where the southern bastion wall of the southeast bastion should have extended into Royal Street, but this excavation revealed no evidence of that wall's foundation. Excavations conducted by the Mobile Water Service System in Royal Street proper also failed to produce any evidence of the southeast bastion. Further excavations by the Alabama Power Company running from east to west on Church Street also failed to produce any evidence of wall foundations, although that trench cut directly across the location of the northeast bastion. From this evidence the only plausible conclusion to be drawn is that the elevation of the fort's foundation in the area of Royal Street was above current ground surface elevation and that any evidence of the fort's walls was removed during the construction of Royal and Church Streets.

The east curtain wall casemate was represented by a single row of bricks in square 195N-315E. These bricks measure an average of $9 \frac{11}{16} \times 4 \frac{4}{16} \times 2 \frac{1}{16}$. Little can be inferred from the physical remains uncovered, and on this point any conjectures must be made from the extant maps.

Fort Well 3. Although the excavations conducted by the Alabama Power Company failed to reveal any evidence of the fort's walls, it did enable the excavation of the third of the fort's wells. This well is situated adjacent to the Alabama Power Company's cut and slightly to the west of the entrance to the Mobile County Courthouse subterranean garage. The approximate location of this well is 340N-115E. It lies beneath the northern sidewalk and is within the right-of-way of Church Street. This section of sidewalk, although outside the limits of the trench cut by the Alabama Power Company, was removed and replaced by that company as a courtesy to the project.

The well itself was constructed in a fashion similar to the first well dug in that it had a sandstone casing capped by a brick well head. It differed in that the wooden seat at the bottom was octagonally shaped instead of being circular. It was also wider and shallower, with a diameter of 5.5 feet but extending only to a depth of 9.5 feet below ground surface. This well, the first dug within the fort's walls, was probably dug in 1710 or 1711, at the time of the construction of the first wooden stockade. Unfortunately, the contents of the well had not been preserved, for the fill within its confines was composed of gray, even-textured sand completely free of any type of artifact.

It is conjectured that this feature had been excavated by the contractor that laid the sidewalk and backfilled with sand in order to prevent settling.

Miscellaneous Features. During Phase III excavations at Fort Conde numerous features were found which did not date from the era of the fort's occupation. All of these post-dated the fort and have little bearing on the project. They have been mapped and excavated separately so that there is no possibility of confusing them with colonial occupation (Fig. 7).

Trash pits were uncovered throughout the area investigated. These were exclusively of 19th or 20th century origin. Post holes were predominantly of the 19th century, as seen by the artifacts contained within them. Some were, however, associated with features relating to the fort. These have been included with their respective associated fort feature.

Several septic tanks, both brick-and wood-lined, as well as a cistern and a 19th century well, were excavated. Selected examples of these have been discussed below, as it is felt that the artifacts found within them will serve to complete the chronology for dating artifacts from the present back to colonial times.

In most cases the tanks and cisterns had been previously disturbed by bottle hunters. Upon realization that a feature had been disturbed in such a manner, work was shifted elsewhere.

Pit 25 - A Wood-lined Septic Tank. Pit 25 was a wood-lined septic tank which was located and partially dug in December, 1967. It was first uncovered in 155 N - 130 E and was thought to be a 19th century trash pit; but as the excavation went deeper, the stains left by the rotted wood siding began to appear, giving a good outline of the structure. During December, 1967, and January, 1968, that part of the structure in 155 N, 130 E was excavated, but the excava-

tion was unable to follow the structure into 155N, 140E because Transit Station No. 3 resided on that square. This station was removed in March, 1968, and excavations proceeded.

The pit measured 7.2 feet long by 3.7 feet wide, with an approximate depth of 3.0 feet. It was constructed of pine or cypress wood with horizontal timbers slotted between two vertical timbers to form the walls (Fig. 7).

The fill of the pit contained a large quantity of artifacts which place its date around 1870. These artifacts consist mainly of ironstone vessels, ranging from chamber pots, coffee and tea cups, plates, charge rs and soup bowls to figurines. Several pieces of late faience bottle were found which bore an inscription similar to fragments of another bottle found along the inside of the southern bastion wall. As yet, this inscription has not been deciphered.

Several whole glass bottles and a large quantity of broken glass fragments were also recovered. These artifacts place the date of this pit in the latter third of the 19th century.

Pit 87 - A Wood-lined Septic Tank. Pit 87 was another wood-lined septic tank or latrine pit. It was located in 135N, 110E and was very much like Pit 25 in both construction and fill. It measured 8.0 feet by 4.0 feet by 2.7 feet. This pit, although it had wood plank walls, lacked the double vertical studs of Pit 25. Around the pit were several postholes representing, probably, the outhouse superstructure.

The fill from this pit proved to be homogeneous enough to warrant considering all its artifacts as having come from one level and assigning one field specimen number. This fill consisted of a dark brown, highly organic earth,

large sandstone boulders and a large quantity of artifacts.

The artifacts include 13 whole glass bottles and several reconstructible ones, one of which is a bitters bottle bearing the date 1872. The ceramics include three reconstructed chamber pots, two water pitchers, one kaolin pipe bowl with the stamp "Gilchrist", several cups, one blue feathered edge plate and two stoneware ginger beer bottles. Almost all of the ceramics are white, undecorated ironstone. There is some porcelain.

The date of this pit can also be ascribed to the latter third of the 19th century and has little bearing on the fort except its disturbance of the occupational zone. Artifacts from this feature have been discussed as Unit 5 in Chapter VI.

Nineteenth Century Well. In square 210N, 80E, a 19th century brick well was uncovered and excavated (Fig. 7). Little needs to be said about this feature, for although it was dug to its lowest level, nothing was recovered from its fill. The well was circular, with an outside diameter of 4.0 feet. The bricks in its construction were trapezoidal in shape and neatly laid. The bottom of the well was reached at approximately 12.0 feet below ground surface.

Cistern No. 1. This structure was first thought to have been a well, but excavation proved it to be a filled 19th century cistern. It was constructed of brick and lined with plaster. The opening at the top measured 6.0 feet in diameter, bellling out to 9.0 feet at its widest point. Its depth was 6.0 feet from present ground surface. Its fill was fairly homogeneous and apparently undisturbed, as it was excavated in 6-inch levels and fragments from the same vessels were found in the first and last of these levels. The artifacts from this

cistern have not been studied closely yet, but they include a number of unbroken bottles, several unbroken ironstone plates, and one Chinese export porcelain "ginger jar." This latter artifact was a large, translucent gray ginger pot with blue decoration dating from the 1830's or 1840's. It was somewhat out of place amongst late 19th century artifacts with which it was associated. No visible stratigraphy was apparent in the fill, though the artifacts became fewer down toward the bottom of the cistern.

CHAPTER V

OBSERVATION OF TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION

With the completion of Phase III excavations, the University of Alabama in cooperation with the Alabama Highway Department initiated a final sub phase of salvage investigations designed to allow the observation of the actual excavation of the tunnel portal of Interstate 10 in Mobile, Alabama. At this time any artifacts uncovered which were pertinent to the salvage program were collected (Fig. 36).

Throughout this period of investigation officials of the Alabama Highway Department aided the representatives of the University of Alabama. Numerous courtesies were also extended to the University representatives during on-site work by the Mobile Tunnel Constructors personnel. Jim Wilson, project engineer for the Alabama Highway Department, was especially helpful throughout this period of work.

No formal excavations were made. Rather, salvage techniques consisted of maintaining close check on construction activities and recording, when time allowed, the location and description of artifacts or archaeological features uncovered by such construction work. Often it was possible to leave important objects in the ground until the weekend, when construction work was halted. In these cases it was possible to spend more time and care in uncovering, re-

cording and removing objects. Mostly, however, time was not available and the object had to be recognized quickly, noted sketchily, and removed immediately, so as not to hold up the Mobile Tunnel Constructors in their work. It should be again noted that the constructors always went out of their way to aid the field workers in the recovery of artifacts and information.

Virtually all of the artifacts recovered during this work phase were found in the vertical face of the tunnel portal excavation. This face was quite steep and was constantly slumping off. Therefore, proper recording of such items as profiles was usually impossible. The personal danger involved often demanded that some objects be treated much more lightly than would have been the case otherwise. An advantage of the constant slumping of the excavation face was that it often uncovered objects before the heavy machinery had disturbed them. Such was the case with Cannon 3, portions of the fort's wharf, and the wooden boat. By this it was possible to observe these objects in situ and recognize their general relationship to surrounding strata.

In the spring and summer of 1970, preliminary excavations for the tunnel portal were begun in the area of the site of Fort Conde. Construction activities were concentrated in the area of the fort previously excavated by the University of Alabama, thus little new information was obtained. The wooden well seat of Well No. 1 was uncovered. This well was investigated by the University field crew in the summer of 1968. The interior of the well was excavated, but the well itself was left intact. It is felt that the recovered well seat will make an excellent exhibit for the proposed Tunnel Plaza reconstruction of a portion of Fort Conde. Accordingly, the well seat was given to the City of Mobile for that

purpose. Also uncovered during this period of investigation were numerous large timbers in the area adjacent to the Mobile River. These timbers are largely the remains of old wharfs built after the fort was abandoned. The area expected to contain the original fort wharf, or King's Wharf, was determined by matching the portions of the fort excavated during the salvage work with a 1768 map of the fort which shows the wharf. It was felt that any portion of the King's Wharf still remaining would be exposed by future construction activities.

In the fall of 1970 Noel Read Stowe, previously a graduate student at the University of Alabama, moved to Mobile and became the representative for the University during the final Phase III investigations. It was felt that the upcoming excavation of the tunnel portal area south of Water Street and Block 339 would reveal traces of the King's Wharf. It was supposed that many items of the period of the fort's occupation purposely or accidentally thrown from the wharf would be found. This portion of the site has recently been subjected to initial construction activities.

During the last weeks of May, 1971 numerous artifacts were excavated in this area near cells 20 A - 24 A. This area had been subjected to land fill operations in varying amounts since the destruction of Fort Conde in 1821. None of these artifacts were found in stratigraphic context, but recognized artifact types are present.

It is felt that a brief description of several of the more spectacular artifacts is in order. Perhaps the most significant of these artifacts found at this time were two cannons. One of these has been identified as being definitely French, dating from the late 1700's. In excellent condition, this cannon has an

estimated weight of 3000 pounds. An interesting observation is the fact that the cannon had been apparently "spiked" and was probably discarded from the King's Wharf. Found near this specimen was a smaller cannon. Identified as having an earlier date than the larger cannon, this one is missing the end of the barrel. Research on methods of preservation is underway at this time to insure that these artifacts of Fort Conde will be preserved for the future. Certainly they will make excellent exhibits for the proposed Fort Conde Plaza Reconstruction.

Uncovered at the same time as the cannons were the remains of a wooden ship, date unknown, and several cannon balls, probably contemporary with the cannons. A large iron anchor was donated to the project; this object had been uncovered earlier in this general area. No identification as to age has been made of the anchor as yet.

Numerous mixed artifacts such as bottles, glass fragments, and china sherds were collected from the construction area. Most of these are datable to the late 1800's, probably post-Civil War. Several faience or Majolica sherds - tin enameled earthenwares - were also collected

Three major archaeological finds were made at Fort Conde during the summer months of 1971. Each of these is important in its own right, contributing to the understanding of the early history of Mobile. On June 13, 1971 in the vicinity of Cell 20, another cannon dating from Fort Conde was found. This cannon, Cannon 3, was uncovered when a large portion of the excavation face slid off, leaving the muzzle of the cannon projecting out. Examination showed that the cannon was lying on the surface of the fort's wharf, where it had been pre-

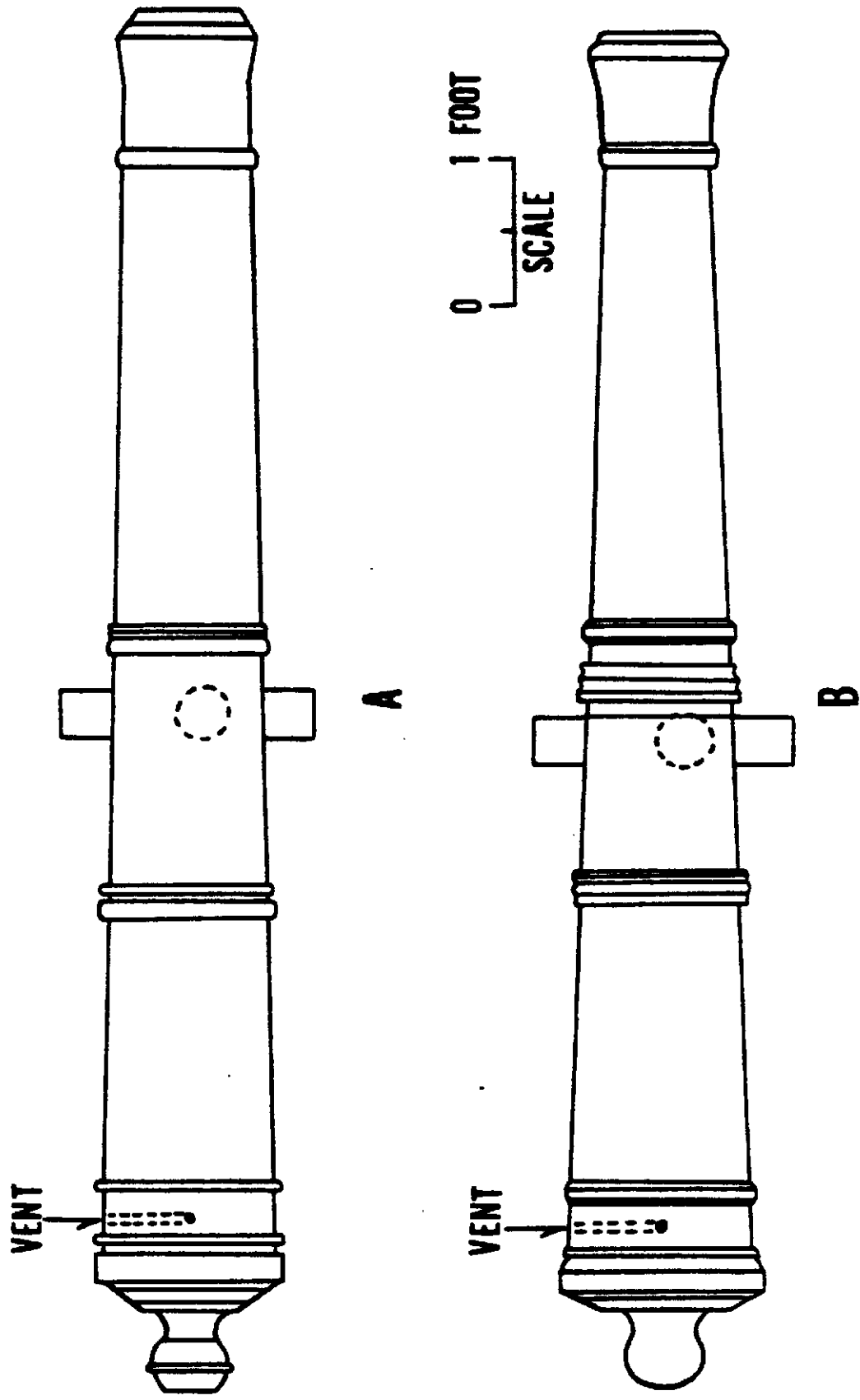
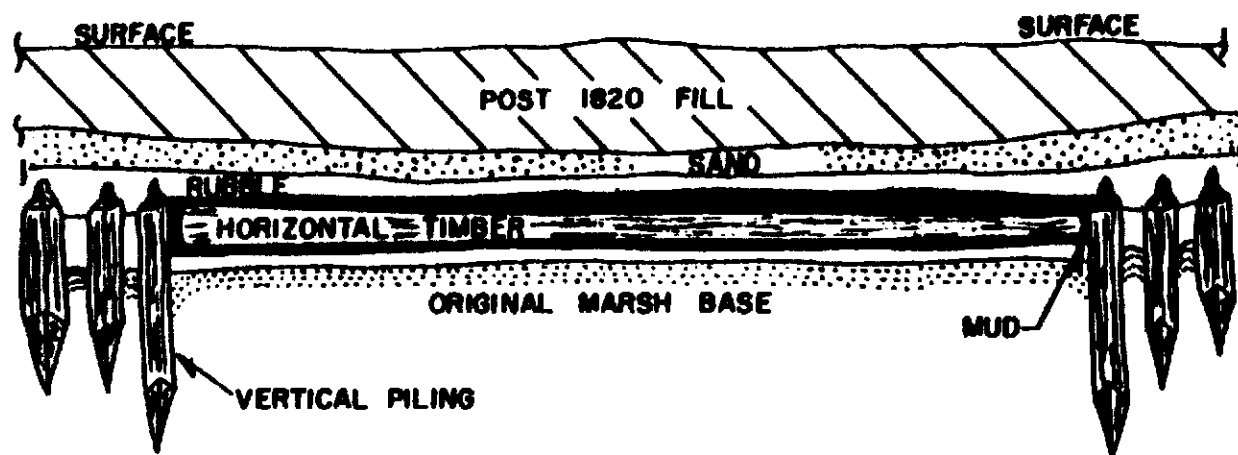


Fig. 37. Cannon 2 and 3, scale drawings. a, Detailed drawing of Cannon 3, tentatively identified as of Spanish origin; b, Detailed drawing of Cannon 2, tentatively identified as of French origin.

sumably discarded in 1821. The cannon, tentatively identified as being Spanish, was in an excellent state of preservation. Covering the cannon as well as the fort's wharf was a thick layer of rubble containing mortar and brick fragments. Thus we have definite proof that the cannon was discarded no later than the time of the wreckage of Fort Conde and the disposal of its rubble along the original waterfront. Figure 37a shows a detailed drawing of the cannon and Figure 37b is a drawing of the French cannon which was previously recovered from Fort Conde.

Prior to the finding of Cannon 3, examination of the tunnel excavation face by the field crew performing this work revealed the presence of the original fort's wharf, or King's Wharf. The wharf was in a remarkable state of preservation when first uncovered, but on exposure to sunlight and air deteriorated rapidly. The location of the wharf, partway down the steep excavation slope, negated the exact recording of the profile. An idealized record of the wharf's cross-section and surrounding soil stratum was made, however. It was felt that this drawing presents the basic information desired concerning the construction technique and original form of the wharf. Figure 38 presents this drawing.

The wharf was not a raised dock as we have today. Rather it was a roadway composed of horizontal timbers laid in the marsh mud and confined by sides of vertical timbers or pilings. This description holds for only the portion examined. It is possible that the end of the wharf, which presumably extended into the Mobile River, was raised in order to project far enough into the river channel to allow ships to dock and unload. On the other hand, lighters (small boats) may have shuttled cargo and passengers from the boats anchored in the



KING'S WHARF IDEALIZED CROSS-SECTION

APPROXIMATE SCALE

0 5 FEET

Fig. 38. King's Wharf, idealized cross-section.

river to the dock's end at the edge of the marsh. In this case the dock would not have had to have been raised, and the end would have probably been closed with a front of vertical pilings.

On August 13, 1971, a large portion of the tunnel excavation face slid off, revealing the stern end of a wooden boat. The following weekend was spent uncovering the boat, recording it, and removing the stern section for preservation. The boat was constructed from a single cypress log, hand hewed into shape, and finished with added pieces. The boat measures approximately 20 feet in minimum length (the bow section had been destroyed by previous settling of Cell 8), 3 feet in average width. In its mid-section was a mast step.

Uncovering the boat consisted of cleaning the overburden from the top of the boat, which was lying upside down. A representative sample of artifacts from this overburden was collected, as was a sample of artifacts from inside the boat. After cleaning, surface measurements and photographs were made. The major portion of the boat's hull had been caved in and badly shattered. Also, evidence that at least part of the boat had been badly burned was noted. It was decided that recovery of all the boat present was impossible as well as impractical. Instead, only the stern section was removed, a feat of some note. This portion, with the measurements taken, will make a reconstruction of the boat's lines possible on paper at least.

An analysis has been made of the artifacts recovered from above and within the boat in an attempt to determine the date of the vessel. Generally the artifacts found above the boat date from the 1890's to early 1900's. Of the artifacts found within the overturned boat, none were diagnostic enough to allow a

date to be assigned to them.

Numerous small artifacts were collected at this time. The majority of these were donated to the field crew by members of the tunnel construction crew. Until these items have been properly cleaned and preserved it can only be said that there are objects both contemporary with and post-dating the fort's era. Many of these will make valuable display pieces for the proposed fort reconstruction and museum.

On January 28, 1972 the construction of the I-10 tunnel under the Mobile River advanced to the stage that the excavation of the portal area on the west bank had destroyed the remaining area of archaeological potential. This area encompassed Water Street and adjacent areas included in the tunnel approach. On-site operations revealed no further evidence of the Fort's Wharf or other fort associated structures. Apparently the construction of Water Street had obliterated the wharf in this area. During the final work period at the site, several small collections of artifacts dating from the era of Fort Conde were recovered from the area where the excavated dirt was dumped.

The artifacts found during the months of January and February, 1972 consisted basically of two groups; early ceramics and arms and ammunition. On order of discussion, the recovered ceramics considered as important to this program were of three ware types. First were the tin enamelled wares known as Majolica (Spanish), Faience (French), Delft (Dutch), and other terms. These wares date from the 15th to 18th centuries. Sherds of this type are easily recognized by the creamy or pinkish earthenware paste covered by a thick, often opaque, glaze. The small size of the sherds found, as well as

the virtual lack of surface decoration, prevented the distinction between these examples of ware types as to occupational era at the fort. Although the small size somewhat negated their value as exhibit items, they are valuable to the researcher for comparison purposes in future studies.

The second ceramic type ware were the creamwares dating from the late 1700's to 1800 and commonly known as Creamware, Queensware and Pearlware. Several sherds of this ceramic type were collected from the spoil dump area. Although these were not considered adequate for display purposes, they, too, are important for study specimens. Recognized by the creamy colored paste coupled with vitreous glaze which has a green tint where it pools at the base of the vessel, this type was easily separated from the later wares. At Fort Conde this ceramic type was associated with the British occupation.

The third ceramic type found were the redwares. These represented vessels made in America during the late 1700's and attaining their widest popularity in the early 1800's. This type is quite distinctive, recognized by the reddish-brown paste. Always glazed at least on the interior surface, there is a wide range of glazing techniques. The most common glaze used was a clear lead oxide. Several sherds of this type were found at the spoil dump, which, although they were not suitable for display, were valuable for study and reference.

The second artifact group consisted of the blade portion of a bayonet, a small cannon ball and a brass identification plate. Unfortunately, the end portion of the bayonet which would have been the mounting apparatus for attaching it to a rifle barrel is missing. This part of the bayonet would have been the

marker allowing the assignment of this artifact to a time date or nationality. The blade form represented is commonly found on bayonets spanning a time range from the 1700's to the late 1800's. The location of this object within deposits of spoil dirt containing items assignable to the era of the fort's occupation would seem to indicate that it, too, would be considered an object associated with the fort at some time in the past. After proper cleaning and preservative treatment, this article will make a good exhibit item. In this same artifact category is a small cannon shot of a diameter of 55 millimeters. Weighing 582.2 grams, this item can be assigned to the fort's era with a degree of certainty, though not to a particular occupation. The cannon ball, too, will make a good exhibit item.

Finally, a brass plate was found with embossing reading "Art^y, U.S., Reg.^t" encircling a triangular stack of six cannon balls. This was an identification plate probably dating from the early American occupation of Fort Conde. This plate may have been attached to a crate of ammunition or a caisson pulled behind an artillery piece, or perhaps, judging from the double holes punched at intervals along its edges, it served as a hat ornament, sewed on the front of a hat. The inscription on the plate is interpreted as U. S. Artillery Regiment.

This final excavation of the tunnel portal area east of Royal Street led to the completion of the University of Alabama's program of archaeological salvage of Fort Conde. Having progressed from the initial site examination and the testing for the remains of the fort in 1967 through the actual salvage excavations and ultimate observation of the construction of the I-10 tunnel,

this project has afforded us a rare opportunity to investigate the early history of Alabama in such a concise situation. Here in a confined area were the artifacts of French, British, Spanish, and early American occupations as well as the structural foundations of Fort Conde and its Wharf.

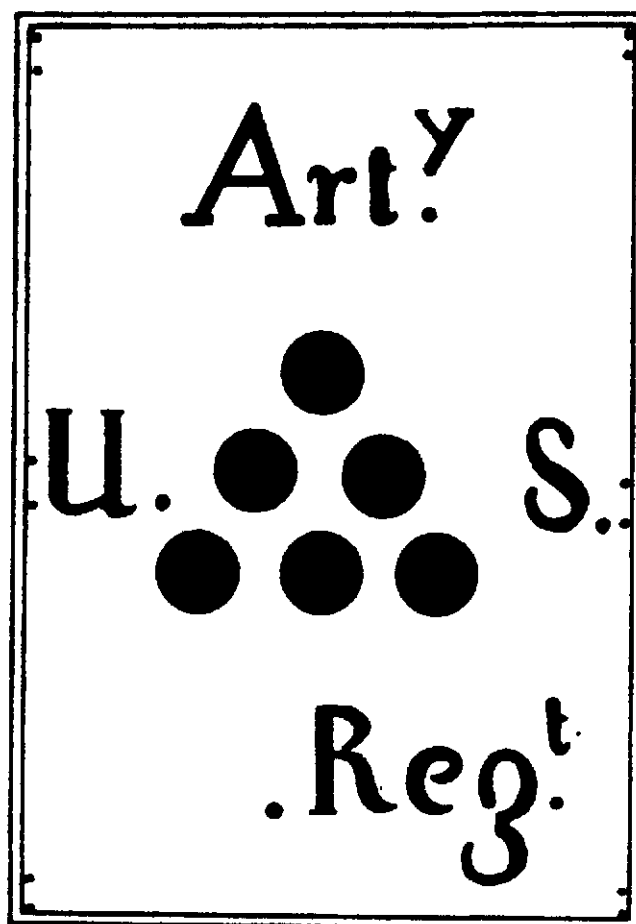


FIGURE 41
BRASS PLATE FROM FT.CONDE'
FULL SIZE

CHAPTER VI

ARTIFACT STUDY

This study attempts to establish a material culture chronology, based upon the excavation of Fort Conde, that will relate the various activities in this region from early French settlement, through the different colonial occupations, into the late 19th century. In doing so, several ends will be served. First, it will be a beginning in establishing the relationship between the French and the surrounding Indian populations. In this respect it may be possible to connect the Indian artifacts found with the ethnohistorical data of the period. In any event, data will be provided concerning the type of aboriginal material that can be expected on other historic French-Indian sites both in and around Mobile and throughout the Southeast. Second, the relationships between the artifacts of the different colonial powers that occupied the fort and the town will be described. Since the exact dates of arrival and departure of each of these are known, it is therefore possible to place the artifacts of each in a perspective relative to the others and to time. Finally, a great many artifacts have been gathered from 19th century intrusions in the site which can be used to orient the upper end of this chronology. This material is useful not only in this context, but will also become even more significant for comparative pur-

poses as interest in this period increases throughout the United States.

To accomplish the purpose of this study, five features, which can be considered as separate units because of their provenience, have selected from the excavation as representative of the problem. It is felt that the artifact analyses of these five units will reflect the progression of the various periods of the fort's development. Since the contexts in which these units were located permit their isolation in time, the material from them has not been mixed with the material from any other units or areas excavated during the course of the project. There has been one exception to this rule: the aboriginal contact material. Due to the scarcity of this type of material, the senior author has felt justified in going outside any particular unit to the material of the excavation at large for information concerning the aboriginal ceramic typology. This does not mean that this material comes from an unknown context, but simply that it comes from several different contexts, all of whose locations are known and datable. Since there is no evidence to indicate that this site was once an aboriginal site before it was a colonial fort and since all of the aboriginal material used comes from one historical context or another, it is assumed that this material is representative of the type of Indian artifacts being produced during the 18th century.

Each of these five features has been previously discussed and described in the section on Phase III features. Four are datable to the occupation of Fort Conde. These are: Unit 1, West Soldiers and Artillery Corps barracks footing ditches and exterior pits of Fort Well 1 and 2; Unit 2, Fort

Well 1 near the mouth of the southwestern bastion; Unit 3, Fort Moat; Unit 4, Fort Well 2 near the mouth of the southeastern bastion. The fifth feature, Unit 5, was Pit 87, a late 19th century latrine pit which provided the data for the upper end of the proposed chronology.

ARTIFACT TYPOLOGIES

Until recently, industrial ceramic and glass traditions have been treated almost exclusively from an historical or artistic point of view that has ignored much of the data which are significant to the archaeologist, i. e., paste and glaze differences, manufacturing technique, firing temperature, distribution, and frequency. This type of treatment has also given rise to a confusing and frequently contradictory terminology, which is particularly true in the case of ceramic wares. It has become necessary, therefore, to devise a consistent taxonomical framework whereby this material can be treated systematically such as has been done with the classification of aboriginal ceramics. This framework would, thereby, allow for the establishment of the consistent terminology necessary in assuming a scientific approach to the problem of industrial ceramic and glassware classifications.

Units 1 through 5 have produced a wide variety of such artifacts and they must be classified accurately before they can be placed into any chronological framework. Because of the lack of a single, consistent classification system based on one of the factors mentioned above, it has become necessary to devise one in order for the material presented later to be meaningful. This construction has been based upon the intrinsic data that can be obtained from the particular

artifacts involved, but, in doing so, historical aspects have not been completely ignored. As confusing and as inaccurate as they sometimes may be, a body of terminological labels or "types" already exists in the literature of industrial wares. In an effort to keep the number of such terms to a minimum, many of those existing have been retained, although more concisely defined.

Industrial Ceramics. Industrial ceramics refers to all those ceramics which are produced by specialized ceramic manufacturing methods or "factory" techniques. Ramsay (1947) defined this as the breaking down of the ceramic manufacturing process into its component processes which are in turn treated as specializations. This would include Oriental, European, and European Style ceramics. There are certain limitations to this definition for, strictly speaking, it precludes the pottery which was produced by the small potter who embodied all of these specialized techniques into an operation that produced wares for local consumption. Specifically, this refers to the colonial roofing tile and brick manufacturers, the small Redware potteries of the northeast United States, or the Brownware jug manufacturers of the South. Nevertheless, it is useful in distinguishing these wares from the indigenous, aboriginal wares encountered.

The order in which the ceramics are defined below is based upon relative hardness, ranging generally from the softer wares to the harder.

Roofing Tile

Method of manufacture: Hand molded in wooden forms; lugs applied to flat tiles

after molding.

Paste: Terra cotta, local clays.

Temper: unfused clay particles.

Texture: powdery to touch.

Hardness: soft, 2.0 - 2.5.

Color: reddish-orange.

Glaze: None.

Decoration: None.

Form: Flat tiles were rectangular; corners furthest from lug, rounded.

Comments: Two types of tile were found: rounded and flat. Of these, flat tile fragments far outnumbered round tile fragments, indicating steep-roofed buildings (approximately 40°) inside the fort.

Bibliography: Wilson 1968.

Spanish Olive Jar

Method of manufacture: Wheel thrown; jar made in two sections and joined at the shoulder.

Paste: Temper: fine sand, fine ground clay, and shell particles.

Texture: compact and medium coarse.

Hardness: 3.0 - 3.5.

Color: beige - to reddish-orange.

Glaze: A. Interior clear green lead oxide glaze.

B. White clay slip interior and exterior.

C. Possible interior enameling.

Decoration: None except for a finger incised
of one jar.



on the shoulder

Vessel type: Restricted mouth jar.

Comments: One unusual aspect concerning this ware was the presence of shell tempering in some of the sherds. Goggin (1960) only mentions the presence of sand tempering, but the tempering in this case appears to be fine ground shell and sand particles. This conclusion was borne out when the sherds were treated with dilute hydrochloric acid. Three whole jars were recovered from the excavation. Based upon vessel shape and lip form, two of these fall within the Middle Style range. The third jar has a lip form closely resembling that of a Middle Style jar, but its vessel shape is more that of a Late Style jar.

Bibliography: Goggin 1960.

Terra cotta Ware

Method of manufacture: Wheel thrown or molded.

Paste: Temper: fired clay fragments and sand.

Texture: powdery to touch.

Hardness: soft, 2.0 - 2.5.

Color: red, reddish-orange, red-brown.

Glaze: A. Clear lead oxide glaze.

B. Green lead oxide glaze.

C. Green enamel over white clay slip.

D. None.

Decoration: None.

Vessel type: Large, thick pans; flower pots; planters.

Comments: Some Terra cotta Ware may be considered to fall into the category of Redware, but this latter term is usually reserved for a finer, harder ware used for table or kitchenware. It also is not to be confused with Terra cotta Art Ware or the Terra cotta Ware "Ross-antico" developed by Wedgwood or other English potters (Wedgwood and Ormsbee 1947, Mankowitz 1957).

Bibliography: Mankowitz 1957, Ramsay 1947, Cotter 1968, Wedgwood and Ormsbee 1947.

Cream Colored Earthenware

Method of manufacture: Wheel thrown.

Paste: Temper: very fine sand particles and finely ground particles of clay; resembles temper used in Spanish Olive Jar.

Texture: chalky.

Hardness: 2.0 or less.

Color: buff to beige.

Glaze: Splotches or bands of green lead glaze over a more or less vitreous white clay slip.

Decoration: None.

Vessel type: Large jar with slightly constricted mouth, pans, or plates.

Comments: Very similar to Spanish Olive Jar paste and glaze but shows similarities to thick, yellow glazed earthenwares made during the 19th century for planters.

Bibliography: Goggin 1960.

Redware

Method of manufacture: Wheel thrown or molded.

Paste: Temper: little or no temper.

Texture: fine, compact.

Hardness: variable, 3.0 - 5.5.

Color: pinkish-buff, red-brown, brown.

Glaze: Variable. Ramsay (1947: 128) lists 38 different glazing techniques.

Most commonly covered with clear lead oxide glaze or mottled with manganese or iron salts.

Decoration: Slip work, combing, mottling, applique, molding, resist enameling, scroddling.

Vessel type: Full range of kitchen and tableware; also used as an artware.

Date: Used widely in America up to early 1800's, when it was replaced by finer European and domestic wares.

Comments: Very popular in northeast part of country during Colonial and Early American period because of abundance of redware clays, but finer buff and white clays or stoneware clays restricted its development in the South and Midwest.

Bibliography: Ramsay 1947, South 1967.

Brownware

Method of manufacture: Wheel thrown and molded; vessel subjected to double firing.

Paste: Temper: None.

Texture: fine, compact, more dense and vitreous than Redware.

Hardness: fired at a temperature close to those used for stonewares.

Color: cream to buff.

Glaze: Ramsay (1947: 143) records 15 different surface treatments for Brownware, the most popular or thrown ware being the "Albany Slip" or a clay slip which vitrified to a deep brown when fired. For the molded wares, the most popular glazes were mottled alkaline or lead glazes known as "Rockingham" or "Bennington" ware.

Decoration: Slipping, salt glazing, molding, lustre coating, resist enameling, mottling, banding, and scroddling.

Vessel type: Wide assortment of kitchen, table, and utility wares; figurines; toby jars, foot warmers; doorknobs and drawer pulls.

Date: Introduced about 1830; still manufactured.

Nomenclature: Brownware, Rockingham, Blue Rockingham, Bennington, Queensware (after Wedgwood Queensware), Comber Brownware, Scroddled Brownware, or Marbled Brownware.

Comments: This widespread ware was produced in large quantities throughout most of the 19th century but was strictly a domestic product as was Yellow Ware, below.

Bibliography: Ramsay 1947.

Yellow Ware

See Brownware. Frequently made in the same factories using the same molds. Differs in that the paste is cream to buff in color and the glaze is a clear lead or alkaline one which acted to intensify the natural color of the body, producing colors from pale buff to deep yellow.

Date: 1830-1900.

Tin Enameled Ware

Method of manufacture: Wheel thrown; appendages such as handles, spouts, etc., were molded then added to the thrown vessel.

Paste: Temper: none.

Texture: chalky to touch.

Hardness: 2.0 - 3.0.

Color: cream, buff, pink, or terra cotta.

Glaze: A mixture of tin oxide with a lead glaze which produces an opaque, white glaze or enamel. Upon this were frequently painted mono- or polychrome patterns or designs, which after the 16th century usually followed an Oriental motif.

Decoration: Oriental scenes, animals, human figures, flowers, names and dates, geometric designs, banding, dotting, molding.

Vessel type: Plates, jars, bottles, porringers, cups, apothecary jars, bowls, candlesticks.

Date: 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Nomenclature: Majolica, Maiolica, Faience, Delft, Delftware, and Metropolitan Tin Enameled Ware.

Comments: This is only a cursory description of a very widespread, often confusing category of Colonial European ware. For a more complete discussion of this type ware, see Jelks 1958, Cox 1944, Goggin 1968, Giacomotti 1963. It should be noted further that Majolica of this category should not be confused with the "Majolica" exhibited by the potter-

ies of Herbert Minton in 1851 at Paris. This ware also has a cream-colored paste, but usually a monochromatic glaze, and is used mostly for ornamental pieces, etc. (Wakefield 1962: 83-95, Wedgwood and Ormsbee 1947: 101).

Creamware

Method of manufacture: Wheel thrown and molded.

Paste: Temper: none.

Texture: fine, very compact; does not have a chalky feeling characteristic of the Tin Enameled Wares.

Composition: /As introduced by Wedgwood (Wedgwood and Ormsbee, 1947) / Ball clay from Dorsetshire, calcined flint and lighter burning clays from around North Staffordshire. The latter were gradually dropped after 1770, when "china" clay and "china" stone were discovered in Cornwall. This ware is not to be confused with the cream-colored wares that resulted in America in the early 1800's from the attempts to make a ware resembling the already perfected Staffordshire Whitewares. These cream-colored wares resulted because of attempts to economize by adding impurities to the basic formula.

Color: creamy.

Glaze: John Greatbach developed "Greatbach's China Glaze" sometime after 1766, and it completed the development of the cream color. It was probably a vitreous, alkaline-based glaze.

Decoration: Molding, piercing, printing, mottling, pearling.

Date: 1760-1800.

Nomenclature: Creamware, Cauliflowerware, Queensware, Pearlware. The

latter, a ware developed by Josiah Wedgwood in the late 1760's, is usually referred to as a separate ware although, in reality, it is a development in the type of glaze applied to Creamware. The chief characteristic of this vitreous glaze was its blue or green tint where it pooled around the ring or foot of a vessel. It also tended to have a starker white appearance. Although the Creamware paste was soon superseded by Whitewares and eventually by Semi-porcelain, the Pearlware glaze was retained and refined. Therefore, the use of this term should be restricted to the late 18th century products of Josiah Wedgwood and his contemporaries or it loses its value as a time indicator.

Comments: A great deal of this ware was exported for the American market in the latter half of the 18th century. With the addition of china clay and stone, this ware developed into the White Earthenwares for which Staffordshire became so widely known.

Bibliography: Wedgwood and Ormsbee 1947, Wakefield 1962, Ramsay 1947, Cox 1944.

White Earthenware

Method of manufacture: Molded under factory techniques.

Paste: Temper: none.

Texture: fine, compact; when exposed to elements, collects stains in pores of paste, and tongue will adhere when touched to surface of the biscuit; fragmentation creates jagged edges.

Composition: a development of Creamware paste after the 1770 discovery of white china stone and clay at Cornwall.

Color: chalk white; tends to yellow under exposure.

Glaze: Up until 1828, most wares bore a lead glaze, but in that year the Etruscan Borax Works were developed. Borax then replaced lead as the major flux in the glaze. The glaze itself was clear and vitreous, except in the case of Lustrewares.

Decoration: This element has given rise to the many names ascribed to the White Earthenwares produced primarily at the potteries of Staffordshire, England. To this also can be ascribed much of the confusion which arises when attempting to type this pottery. Below are descriptions of these "types."

Transfer Printed Wares. Developed out of Creamware; occurred in six or seven monochromatic forms until 1851, when Herbert Minton introduced polychrome transfer printing.

Technique of application: Transferral of an engraved design from a metal block to a ceramic surface by means of a piece of paper. This was either applied as an overglaze or an underglaze, the latter taking precedence for reasons of durability.

Colors: Blue, black, sepia, mulberry, green, blue-green, red.

Patterns: Over 700 patterns have been registered, and these appear in almost all colors, with blue predominating. The more famous include Oriental or Willow pattern; historical figures, scenes, buildings and monuments; and pseudo-historical scenes.

Nomenclature: Willowware, Staffordshire Blue or Blue-on-White, Flowing Blue, and Transfer Print.

Date: Introduced in 1755 as an overglazing technique in black, but this was changed to an underglaze by the end of the century. Ware didn't achieve its greatest florescence until after the War of 1812, but from then until the 1840's large volumes were exported. During that time, blue prevailed, but other colors were used with increasing prevalence throughout the latter part of the 19th century.

Gaudy Dutch. A Whiteware developed by Staffordshire potters for the Pennsylvania Dutch, whose tastes ran to splashes of bright colors.

Technique of application: Brush painted directly to ceramic surface over which a clear glaze was applied.

Colors: Rust red, blue, yellow, apple green, black, brown, pink in polychrome or monochrome arrangements. Blue monochrome seems to prevail in the Mobile area.

Patterns: Flowers, butterflies, insects, leaves; frequently combined.

Nomenclature: Gaudy Dutch; term originated by antique collectors at beginning of 20th century.

Date: Popular in many areas of the United States, but produced primarily for the Pennsylvania Dutch market of 1800-1850.

Comments: This ware had no relationship in name or manufacture with the Netherlands. Ornamental designs derive from Oriental (Imari) designs.

Spatterware. Developed for export to Holland, but large quantities shipped to the United States. It was most popular in Pennsylvania and Maine.

Technique of application: Pigment spattered on ground with brush; glaze applied over pattern.

Colors: Green, red, blue; alone or in combination.

Patterns: Around borders in forms of flowers or leaves or as backgrounds to line drawings such as peacocks, schoolhouses, etc.

Nomenclature: Spatterware

Date: Used in England in 1750's on stoneware body; later used on Creamware and White Earthenware; largest volume exported from 1800 to 1850.

Banded Ware. Developed out of English folk tradition; has its roots in the slipwares of Toft, Simpson, and Whieldon, etc. First appeared on Redware and Creamware bodies but carried over to the Whiteware and Semi-porcelain wares.

Technique of application: Vessel covered with solid ground over which were trailed clay slips forming raised bands. Eventually, vessel turned on a lathe and a metered flow of slip formed even bands. These bands may be circular or wavy. Three other decorative techniques were employed with this banding:

1. Swirling bands - two bands of different colored slip were trailed side by side, usually in a wavy fashion, then swirled together with a rag, brush, or the potter's finger.

2. Dendritic patterning - known as "mocha" after the veiny patterns in the quartz crystal known as the mochastone.

The technique involves the introduction of a brew of pigment, tobacco juice, hops, and frequently urine onto the ground while the vessel is still leatherhard.

3. Dots of pigment on a solid ground; often these dots are swirled as in No. 1.

Colors: White, black, blue, green, brown, buff, and orange in varying hues.

Nomenclature: Banded, Raised Banded, Dendritic, Mocha, and Peasant Ware.

Comments: Used primarily for utility purposes: ale mugs, pitchers, bowls, etc.

Edged White Earthenware.

Technique of application: "Featheredging," gadrooning, and shelledging.

This edging is usually molded and painted under the glaze but occasionally is applied in an overglaze enamel or the molded edging may have no decorative coloring applied at all.

Colors: Blue and green.

Nomenclature: Blue or Green "Featheredge," Edged Ware, or Shelledged Ware.

Date: Late 1700's through 1840's.

Nomenclature (White Earthenware): Staffordshire Ware, Bone China (trade name not to be confused with the soft paste porcelain of that name), and Stone

China (again, a trade name).

Comments: This large category of pottery has been established on the basis of paste, which is in itself an inaccurate criterion because of the wide range of quality that existed and still exists in this type ware. It is also very difficult to establish a cut-off point between White Earthenwares and the denser, more vitreous semi-porcelaneous wares, for the former merges almost imperceptibly into the latter. This is made more difficult by the continued use of the same patterns and motifs on the newer wares. This situation changed gradually, though, and toward the end of the 19th century many of the decorated wares had been replaced with plain white, molded wares.

Bibliography: Wedgwood and Ormsbee 1947, Cox 1944, Bemrose 1952, Wakefield 1962, Ramsay 1947.

Semi-porcelain

Method of Manufacture: Molded; produced by factory techniques.

Paste: Temper: none.

Texture: dense and almost completely non-porous; fragments smoothly, wet tongue adheres only slightly or not at all when applied to clean paste surface.

Composition: china clay, china stone, flint, bone ash.

Color: grayish-white; does not have chalky appearance of White Earthenware.

Glaze: Clear vitreous glaze of borax, flint, and feldspar; very similar to White Earthenware glazes.

Decoration: Much the same as those used on White Earthenware, which this more durable ware tended to supersede.

Vessel type: Utility ware, massive pitchers, jars, chamber pots, chargers or platters, as well as tableware.

Nomenclature: Stone China, Semi-porcelain Hotelware, Graniteware, Ironstone, Bone China, Opaque Porcelain, Kaolin Ware, New Stone.

Comments: This ware is technically a White Earthenware, but not included under that category because of the differences in appearance that it presents. Also, it is usually found in a later context than the White Earthenware described above. Developed in England during the early part of the 19th century, it did not become important commercially until the latter part of that century. American potters tended to bypass the White Earthenware "phase" through which Staffordshire potters went and concentrated on this harder, more durable ware, accounting for the relatively small volume of White Earthenware attributable to American potters.

Bibliography: Wedgwood and Ormsbee 1947, Cox 1944, Bemrose 1952, Wakefield 1962, Ramsay 1947.

Stoneware

Method of manufacture: Wheel thrown or cast; large vessels often cast in sections.

Paste: Temper: some sand or none at all.

Texture: very compact and fine, non-porous.

Hardness: very hard and durable.

Color: white, gray, buff to red; color to a large extent depends upon heat of firing and firing atmosphere, i. e., oxidizing or reducing.

Glaze: Type: salt glaze - salt introduced into kiln at highest heat; orange peel texture.

smear glaze - flux smeared on inside of sagger box.

Albany slip - usually reserved for the interior of the vessel; same slip as used on Brownware.

Color: white, brown, green, reddish-brown, gray.

Decoration: Molding, stenciling in cobalt blue (after 1840), splashes or bands of cobalt blue, Sgraffito or incising "scratched blue," relief, incising.

Vessel type: Tableware (white salt glazed), decorative or ornamental wares (Sgraffito), utility ware: jugs, crocks, pots, churns, pitchers, etc.

Nomenclature: These names do not apply to a single category of Stoneware but to the different types of Stoneware: White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Salt Glazed Stoneware, Sgraffito Ware, Scratched Blue.

Comments: Stoneware has not comprised a very large part of this analysis and its treatment here is very cursory. Stoneware use was very widespread in America, and the bulk of the utility vessels were made domestically. The quality and appearance of these domestic vessels varies greatly, mainly because of irregular burning processes employed.

Bibliography: Ramsay 1947, Rhodes 1959.

Porcelain

Very little porcelain was found on the Fort Conde site, except in some of the

late 19th century latrine pits. For descriptions of manufacturing techniques and types, see Rhodes 1959, Jelks 1958, and Cox 1944.

Marbleware

Produced in North Staffordshire as early as the 17th century, it consisted of laying lines or splashes of different colored slips and combing or sponging them together. Precursor to Solid Agatewares (Wedgwood and Ormsbee 1947).

Scroddled or Agateware

Variegated clays used for ornamental pieces, doorknobs, and drawer pulls.

Agateware was originally developed in the 18th century by Staffordshire potters, and Scroddleware is an American 19th century revival of this type ware (Wedgwood and Ormsbee 1947, Ramsay 1947).

Parian Ware

A translucent porcelaneous body developed simultaneously by Copeland and Minton about 1848 and named for its similarity to Parian marble.

This ware is never thrown but cast in a slip form. Composed of non-plastic feldspar and flint, but no clay. Takes very sharp impressions from molds. American copies frequently carried a smear glaze. Used mostly for ornamental objects, figurines, busts, etc. (Bemrose 1952).

Lustreware

Mainly a decorative technique whereby a thin metallic coat is applied to a ceramic body. Most commonly used metals are platinum, silver, gold, and copper. This has been applied to Redware, Creamware, White Earthenware, and Porcelain (Bemrose 1952, Wedgwood and Ormsbee 1947).

Caneware

Yellow or cane-colored Stoneware body developed by Josiah Wedgwood. Frequently molded or appliqued; used primarily for ornamental objects.

Much finer and denser body than Yellow Ware (Wedgwood and Ormsbee 1947).

Glassware

The bulk of the glassware found on the Fort Conde site was designed for utility purposes such as for bottles or tableware, and it is this material which will provide the data for the chronology. Although examples of decorative glassware were recovered from the excavation, these cannot be treated statistically because of the number of variables which are involved in their histories. Therefore, they will be mentioned only as corroborative evidence.

The glass industry was involved in a number of evolutionary changes during the 19th century which lend themselves to archaeological study, and below is a brief classification of the types of glassware found at Fort Conde based upon these changes in manufacturing technique. These definitive statements are drawn primarily from Lorrain (1968) and Bauman (1968) and are supplemented by observations made only upon the glassware found on the Fort Conde site.

Free Blown Vessels

Method of manufacture: Gather formed into bubble at end of blow pipe; placed on pontil rod and lip hand finished; walls of metal smooth.

Color: Olive-green, aquamarine, clear.

Form: Onion shape to tall cylindrical bottle. For evolution of form, see Noel Hume 1961.

Decoration: Crimping, applied pieces of glass.

Date: Predominant glassware made until very late 18th century.

Comments: This category encompasses a wide range of vessels and a very long time span. For more complete discussion, see Noel Hume 1961.

Dip Mold Bottles

Method of manufacture:

Molding: Lower section of bottle from shoulder down blown into a mold with the neck and shoulder finished off by free-blowing. Bottom or kickup usually retains evidence of secondary pontil mark.

Kickup symmetrical and triangular in cross section. Metal of body has hammered appearance

Tooling: Lip may or may not be tooled; specimens found at Fort Conde usually had tooled lips.

Color: Deep olive-green (black in reflected light) to aquamarine.

Form: Cylindrical, narrower at base than shoulder, oval, or rectangular.

Decoration: None.

Date: Late 18th, early 19th century development, but examples of this type found in 1880 context.

Comments: Although this type of bottle was superseded by the three-piece hinge mold bottle, it still had some uses in one form or another throughout the 19th century as evidenced by the examples found in all units.

Three-Piece Hinged Mold Bottle

Method of manufacture:

Molding: Glass gather blown into a mold with three leaves giving it

characteristic mold marks around the shoulder and on sides of neck. Metal has hammered appearance; base does not have kickup and may have molded inscription. Any inscription or decoration exhibits concave-convex pattern mold effect.

Tooling: Lip usually hand finished.

Color: Deep olive-green to brown.

Form: Cylindrical, usually squat in appearance, but later bottles are proportionately much taller than they are wide.

Decoration: Rare, with the exception of inscriptions on base or shoulder, and these in the nature of a trade name.

Date: 1810 to mid-1800's.

Comments: This bottle superseded by two-piece hinged mold bottle. At this site, its use seemed to have been restricted to carrying spirits.

Two-Piece Hinged Mold Bottle

Method of manufacture:

Molding: Gather blown into a mold with two leaves; mold marks evident on base and sides of vessel. Metal has hammered appearance.

Molded inscriptions retain concave-convex with interior-exterior walls.

Tooling: Lip may or may not be finished with a lipping tool.

Color: Deep olive-green (black in reflected light), olive-green, aquamarine, brown, or clear.

Form: Tall cylindrical bottle: introduced around 1840; superseded form developed in three-piece hinged mold. Color- olive-green, brown.

Medicine bottle: octagonal, rectangular, or oval base retains pontil marks; lip finished off with lipping tool. Popular during 1820 to 1830. Color - aquamarine; patinates in light, white flakes. This bottle, like the historical flask discussed next, was actually a transitional form between the dip mold bottle and the two-piece hinged mold bottle patented in 1840. The oval bottle and the historical flask were partially formed in a mold and the shoulders and neck finished off in a free-blown fashion while the vessel was held on a pontil rod.

Historical and pictorial flasks: pattern molded; carried impressions of historical personages, Masonic symbols, American Eagle, events, etc. Mold marked on base and sides; base carries pontil mark. Color - olive-green to amber. Popular from 1820 to 1850's; last produced in 1870's.

Panel bottles: rectangular bottles of varying heights; indented panels. Lettering appears during the late 1860's. Color - aquamarine or brown.

Bitters bottles: tall rectangular bottles for holding bitters; usually brown in color. No pontil mark on base; lip tooled; sides frequently fluted. Popular from 1860's to 1890's.

Date: Throughout 19th century.

Comments: The different bottle styles mentioned above and others are useful in dating in that each had its period of currency. See Lorrain 1968 for timetable of introduction of various styles and manufacturing techniques.

Pressed Glass

Method of manufacture: Gather pressed into a mold by a plunger. Interior surface smooth; mold lines clear and sharp as opposed to rounded lines of blown pieces.

Texture: Earlier pieces have grainy surface and stippling- "lacy" pressed glass. Later pieces were fire polished to remove this effect.

Color: Usually clear, lead, flint, or lime glass being used as the metal.

Form: Serving dishes, tableware, candlesticks, etc.

Decoration: "Lacy" pattern, fluting, floral or feather designs, etc.

Date: Pressing machine patented in 1827; "lacy" pattern period, 1827-1850.

Comments: By 1845, most American households were using pressed glass.

Aboriginal Ceramics

Shell Tempered Plain

Method of manufacture: Coiled, but coils usually obliterated.

Paste: Temper: fine to medium coarse shell.

Texture: coarse.

Hardness: 2.5 - 3.0.

Color: core; black, blackish-gray, buff.

Surface treatment: Smooth interior and exterior; some sherds burnished.

Color: gray, brown, or buff.

Decoration: None.

Form: Unknown.

Thickness: Average 0.305" (R. 0.227" - 0.366").

Vessel size: Unknown.

Range: Mobile Bay; Gulf Coast and Lower Mississippi Valley.

Chronological position: Context, 1724-1731; sherds found on opposite side of Bay mixed with historical material.

Comments: One sherd has small foot.

Shell Tempered Incised

Method of manufacture: Probably coiled.

Paste: Temper: shell, leached away.

Texture: coarse.

Hardness: 3.0.

Color: brown.

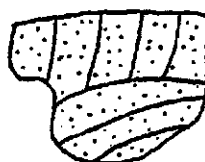
Surface treatment:

Interior: smooth but not burnished.

Exterior: smooth but not burnished.

Color: gray to black.

Decoration:



Form: Unknown.

Thickness: 0.283".

Vessel size: Unknown.

Range: Mobile Bay.

Chronological position: Insufficient information.

Comments: Similar sherds found at Jubilee Beach, Alabama, site.

Temperless Plain

Method of manufacture: Probably coiled.

Paste: Temper: none.

Texture: very fine, some lamination.

Hardness: 3.0 - 5.0.

Color: grayish-black, charcoal.

Firing: Very high temperature; ware has characteristics that resemble Stoneware.

Surface treatment: Interior and exterior have been pebble burnished after ware was partially dried. Color - buff; some fire clouding.

Decoration: None.

Form: Rim: flattened lip.

Body: bowl.

Base: N/A.

Thickness: Average 0.282" (R. 0.247" - 0.309").

Vessel size: 8-12 inches in diameter; tobacco pipe.

Range: Similar sherds have been collected by David Chase at Fort Toulouse near Montgomery, Alabama.

Chronological position: Context on Fort Conde site, 1780-1812.

Comments: A very hard ware was found in conjunction with Spanish artifacts.

All sherds found were from a bowl form except for one tobacco pipe whose form was reminiscent of a mixture of Cherokee and European traits.

Grit Tempered Brushed

Method of manufacture: Probably coiled.

Paste: Temper: grit; irregular shaped pieces of quartz-sharp edges; very small - 0.130" in cross section.

Texture: very coarse, laminated.

Hardness: 3.0 - 4.0.

Color: gray to buff.

Firing: Reducing or oxidizing atmosphere.

Surface treatment:

Interior: smooth but unburnished.

Exterior: brushed, but particles of grit were not dragged across surface.

Decoration: Brushwork.

Form: Lip: N/A.

Body: bowl or short collared jar form.

Base: N/A.

Thickness: Average 0.290" (R. 0.215" - 0.362").

Vessel size: Unknown.

Range: Gulf Coast from Florida to Louisiana and up the Mississippi River Valley.

Chronological position: Historical context, 1724 - 1731.

Comments: Coarse earthenware similar to Chattahoochee Brushed in Florida or Plaquemine Brushed in Mississippi Valley. One sherd is only brushed and has a jar type shoulder.

Grit Tempered Plain

Method of manufacture: Coiled.

Paste: Temper: grit, sand, quartz fragments.

Texture: coarse, laminated appearance.

Hardness: 3.0 - 4.0.

Color: buff to pink

Firing: Oxidizing atmosphere; clay oxidized throughout body.

Surface treatment: Interior and exterior smooth except for protuberance of pieces of grit. Surface was not smoothed with pebble or other instrument; no drag marks.

Decoration: None.

Form: Lip: none available.

Body: bowl.

Base: N/A.

Thickness: Average 0.287" (R. 0.243" - 0.360").

Vessel size: Unknown.

Range: Same as Grit Tempered Brushed.

Chronological position: Same as Grit Tempered Brushed.

Comments: Similar to Grit Tempered Brushed.

Coarse Shell, Fine Sand Tempered Plain

Method of manufacture: Coiled.

Paste: Temper: coarse shell and fine ground sand; paste very micaceous.

Texture: medium coarse.

Hardness: 2.5 - 3.0.

Color: gray.

Firing: Reducing or partially reducing atmosphere.

Surface treatment:

Interior: pebble smoothed, slight evidence of a red slip.

Exterior: pebble smoothed.

Color: gray to buff.

Decoration: None.

Form: Rim: rounded lip.

Body: bowl.

Base: flat, thickening toward the middle.

Thickness: Average 0.309" (R. 0.252" - 0.366").

Vessel size: Large bowl or pan.

Range: N/A.

Chronological position: Mid- to late 1700's by context.

Comments: Very similar to Temperless Plain; does not have same hardness.

Shell Tempered, Red Slipped

Method of manufacture: Coiled; coils obliterated.

Paste: Temper: finely ground shell; leaching has occurred according to exposure.

Texture: medium coarse, laminated.

Hardness: 2.0 - 3.0

Color: gray, charcoal.

Firing: Reducing atmosphere; some fire clouding on external surface.

Surface treatment:

Interior: covered with a red slip; this slip has flaked off some surfaces.

Exterior: band of red slip around rim extending approximately 5/16"
down external surface; surface pebble smoothed.

Color: buff to gray.

Decoration: None other than red slip.

From: Rim: lip flattened or partially rounded.

Body: bowl.

Base: N/A.

Thickness: Average 0.243" (R. 0.190" - 0.283").

Vessel size: Unknown.

Range: Unknown.

Chronological position: Historical context, 1724-1731.

Comments: May be part of Pensacola Series but make has similarities
to Central America red slipped wares. The authors have also seen
similar sherds collected from a Weeden Island mound in Wilcox County,
Alabama. Unfortunately, no provenience data were available.

Hardy Incised or Bayougoula Incised

Method of manufacture: Coiled.

Paste: Temper: fine ground shell.

Texture: coarse, laminated.

Hardness: 2.0 - 3.0.

Color: gray to light brown.

Firing: Reducing or partially reducing atmosphere.

Surface treatment:

Interior: smoothed, slightly burnished.

Exterior: slightly burnished; exposed shell temper has been leaching out, leaving pits.

Color: light brown.

Decoration: Series of six parallel lines incised into exterior surface of vessel. Small quill-like instrument used to make the lines. Lines "U"-shaped in cross section.

Form: Lip: Slight exterior fold with a rounded lip.

Body: bowl.

Base: N/A.

Thickness: Average 0.262" (R. 0.259" - 0.265").

Vessel size: Unknown.

Range: Lower Mississippi River Valley and Gulf Coasts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Chronological position: Context, early 18th century footing ditch.

Comments: Closely resembles Hardy Incised except for temper, which in typed ware is clay and sand.

Bibliography: Quimby 1951, 1957.

Clay Tempered Plain

Method of manufacture: Probably coiled, but coils obliterated.

Paste: Temper: fragments of fired clay used sparingly; some twigs or vegetable fiber also used as evidenced by the air gaps in the paste.

Texture: medium coarse, laminated.

Hardness: 2.0 - 3.0.

Color: gray to black.


Firing: Fired in oxidizing atmosphere.

Surface treatment:

Exterior: slightly burnished, probably with pebble; temper does not appear on the surface, although spaces appear where organic material was.

Interior: smooth but not burnished; more organic impressions than exterior.

Color: buff.

Decoration: None with the exception of an incised  which may or may not have been accidental.

Form: Rim: flattened lip.

Body: bowl.

Base: flat.

Vessel size:

Height: 3 1/2".

Diameter: 11".

Range: Unknown.

Chronological position: Context, 1724-1731.

Comments: These data derived only from sherds of one vessel.

Fine Sand Tempered, Black Plain

Method of manufacture: Coiled.

Paste: Temper: fine sand and mica.

Texture: smooth, laminated.

Hardness: 4.0 - 5.0.

Color: black.

Firing: Reducing atmosphere.

Surface treatment: Interior and exterior pebble smoothed. Color - black.

Decoration: None.

Form: Rim: rounded lip.

Body: small bowl.

Base: N/A.

Thickness: 0.305" (based on one sherd).

Vessel size: Unknown.

Chronological position: Historic.

Comments: Similar to Moundville Black.

Fine Sand Tempered Plain

Method of manufacture: Probably coiled.

Paste: Temper: very fine sand, mica present.

Texture: fine.

Hardness: 3.0 - 3.5.

Color: buff to black.

Surface treatment: Interior and exterior slightly burnished.

Decoration: None.

Form: Only one piece of bowl lid found. Form: Unknown.

Vessel size: Unknown.

Range: Mobile Bay.

Chronological position: Probably late 1700's.



Comments: The only sherd with any distinguishing characteristics is the lid sherd mentioned above; which was very similar to the lid of a sugar bowl.

CHRONOLOGICAL ORIENTATION OF UNITS 1-5

The five units herein discussed have been selected for this study for two reasons. First, they represent segments of the Fort Conde excavation which can be isolated with reasonable surety as to their lack of contamination; and second, they represent by their very nature a sequential arrangement in time, Unit 1 being the earliest and Unit 5 the latest. It is critical that this sequence be firmly established before any further analysis of the recovered material can be made. Therefore, this discussion is devoted to the presentation of the evidence which places each of these units in its proper time perspective. This evidence will be of two types: The first type of evidence to be presented will be based upon the physical stratigraphy and documentary aspects of each particular unit. The second type will be drawn from the artifacts themselves. The latter refers to particular artifacts which might act as time markers, as well as those artifacts which can be manipulated in a statistical fashion.

Unit 1

Chronological Position

Early 1700's (1710-1735).

Physical Description

Unit 1 consists of four separate features located on the Fort Conde site.

These are the soldiers' barracks footing ditch, B-514; the artillery corps footing ditch, B-547; the well pit fill of the well in the mouth of the southwest bastion, B-519; and the well pit fill of the well in the mouth of the southeast bastion, B-550.

Non-Artifactual Substantiation

B-547 is evidence of a "pateaux en terre" structure and probably represents one of the original wooden stockade buildings built between 1710 and 1711. It, along with the other three features, is illustrated in a series of maps drawn by Devin between the years 1724 and 1731 for the chief military architect, de Pauger.

Artifactual Substantiation (See Table 1.)

Ceramics. Of the 328 ceramic sherds found, 81 or 24.9 percent of these were aboriginal. Of these aboriginal sherds, 30.86 percent were a grit tempered, brushed ware similar to other brushed wares found along the Gulf Coast of Florida and in the Lower Mississippi River Valley at the end of the aboriginal period. These wares are also related to historic sites of the early 18th century. Of the remaining aboriginal sherds, 33.33 percent were shell tempered wares which had also been found on other historic sites in the southeastern United States, more specifically the Natchezan Culture of the Lower Mississippi River Valley.

The Industrial ceramics numbered 242. Of this total, 139 or 57.43 percent were roofing tile fragments. Wilson (1968) has already established this as a typical French roofing technique along the Gulf Coast, and the early

TABLE 1
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION, UNIT 1

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Ceramics, Aboriginal</u>		
Sand tempered, red film	1	1.23
Temperless, plain	11	13.58
Shell tempered, plain	3	3.70
Grit tempered, brushed	25	30.86
Clay tempered, plain	8	9.88
Bayougoula Incised	1	1.23
Shell tempered, red slipped	23	28.40
Shell tempered, incised	1	1.23
Sand tempered, plain	<u>8</u>	9.88
Sub-total	81	
<u>Ceramics, Industrial</u>		
Roofing tile	139	57.43
Terracotta Ware, green glazed	3	1.24
Terracotta Ware, unglazed	2	0.83
Terracotta Ware, lead oxide glaze	8	3.31
Tin Enamelled Ware	41	16.95
Spanish Olive Jar	8	3.31
Cream-colored Earthenware, green glaze	25	10.33
Stoneware, white salt glazed	9	3.77
Stoneware, reddish-brown	2	0.83
Stoneware, gray	2	0.83
Porcelain, plain	2	0.83
Porcelain, red enamelled	<u>1</u>	0.41
Sub-total	242	
<u>Glassware</u>		
Bottle, free-blown, cylindrical	90	65.69
Bottle, dip-mold, case	22	16.06
Bottle, 2-piece hinged-mold	2	1.46

TABLE 1 - Continued

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Glassware (continued)</u>		
Bottle, machine made	1	0.73
Pane	9	6.57
Tableware, free-blown	1	0.73
Tableware, pressed, smooth	3	2.19
Miscellaneous glass sherds	<u>9</u>	6.57
Sub-total	137	
<u>Metalware</u>		
Iron		
Nails	229	
Scrap	10	
Axe	1	
Shot	1	
Plate	2	
Hollow Shot	2	
Cannister shot	2	
Bolt	2	
Brass		
Pin	1	
Cufflink	3	
Buckle	1	
Trigger guard, finial end	1	
Trim	2	
Thimble	1	
Knife	1	
Handle	1	
Lead		
Shot	12	
Shot, cut	1	
Silver		
Coin, French, 1728	<u>1</u>	
Sub-total	274	

TABLE 1 - Continued

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Miscellaneous Artifacts</u>		
Pipe stem	27	
Pipe bowl	2	
Gunflint, pink	1	
Gunflint, black, spall	1	
Button, bone	1	
Bead, white	2	
Grinding stone	<u>1</u>	
Sub-total	35	
 TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	 <u>769</u>	

drawings of Fort Conde bear this out. Tin Enamelled Earthenwares constituted the next largest single category of ceramics at 15.99 percent. This, with Cream-colored Earthenware and Spanish Olive Jar sherds representing an additional 12.47 percent, further warranted the assignment of this early 18th century date.

Glassware. Of the 137 glass sherds recovered, it was significant that 80.3 percent were free-blown or blown into a pattern mold. The later 19th century sherds were attributed to contamination.

Miscellaneous Artifacts. Probably the most significant artifact of this nature was a silver French coin dated 1728. This was found in association with B-547. There was also one pink gunflint which may have been French.

Unit 2, Fort Well 1

Chronological Position

1763-1820.

Physical Description

Unit 2 consisted of a water well located in the mouth of the southwestern bastion.

Non-Artifactual Substantiation

This well was dug between 1724 and 1731, but it was cleaned thoroughly by the British when they took occupancy of the fort in 1763. This statement is documented by Hamilton (1910) and was substantiated by the excavation of the feature. Since this unit actually represented three periods of the fort's existence, the fill was divided into three segments: levels 1-11, levels 12-14, and levels 15-18. The upper represented the United States Army's occupation,

1813-1821; the middle, the Spanish occupation, 1780-1812; and the lower, the British occupation, 1763-1780.

Artifactual Substantiation

Table 2 provides a listing of the artifacts found in Unit 2. This material will be analyzed in the following order: levels 15-18, levels 12-14, and levels 1-11.

Levels 15-18

Ceramics. In levels 15-18, only 35 ceramic sherds were recovered. Of these, 29.4 percent was Creamware and 11.76 was White Salt Glazed Stoneware.

Glassware. The most significant fact to be noted about the glassware was that 100 percent of that found was in one free-blown form or another, supporting a pre-1800 date.

Miscellaneous Artifacts. This segment contained a wide variety of miscellaneous artifacts, one of which was an English Infantry Officer's sword hilt. Also found was the lock of a Brown Bess musket. Most of these artifacts, however, present little data which would make them useful as time markers.

Levels 12-14

Ceramics. This segment had the fewest artifacts, including ceramics, of the three. Only 42 sherds were found, of which six were aboriginal. These six were all of a pebble smoothed, temperless ware, and one was a very well made tobacco pipe. Of the Industrial ceramic sherds, 88.89 percent was Spanish Olive Jar. This figure includes three whole jars which were recovered

from level 12. These probably had been lost during attempts to dip water from this well.

Glassware. Of the glassware, 44.83 percent was free-blown and 51.06 percent was in a molded form. This may be representative of the transition which the glass industry was beginning to experience.

Miscellaneous Artifacts. There were no artifacts particularly significant as time markers in this segment aside from the three whole Olive Jars.

Levels 1-11

Ceramics. Aboriginal wares were represented by 30 sherds in this segment, which may be due to the increased Indian activity in the area during the early part of the 1800's. Of the Industrial wares, Creamware represented the largest category at 28.66 percent. This was expected, for this ware was quite popular in Early American homes. Whitewares also began to increase and Semi-porcelain started to appear.

Glassware. Free-blown glasswares were still apparent, but there had been a very definite increase in the molded wares, rising to 35.93 percent. Miscellaneous sherds accounted for 34.58 percent. Pressed glass had not yet appeared.

Miscellaneous Artifacts. A number of military buttons were recovered from this segment. These were, for the most part, United States Army Infantry and Artillery buttons which can be ascribed to a period ranging from 1812 to 1820. Two British Infantry buttons of the Ninth and Sixteenth Regiments of Foot were also found. The Sixteenth dates back to the 1760's and 1770's, but the Ninth was stationed in Florida during the early part of the 19th century.

TABLE 2
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION, UNIT 2

Artifact	<u>Levels 1-11</u>		<u>Levels 12-14</u>		<u>Levels 15-18</u>	
	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Ceramics, Aboriginal</u>						
Sand tempered, red slipped	1	3.33				
Shell tempered, red slipped	14	46.62				
Shell tempered, plain	6	19.98			1	100.00
Curv linear incised	1	3.33				
Grit tempered, brushed	2	6.66				
Temperless, plain	<u>6</u>	19.98	<u>6</u>	100.00	<u>—</u>	
Sub-totals	30		6		1	
<u>Ceramics, Industrial</u>						
Sewer pipe	1	0.64				
Roofing tile	9	5.73			5	14.70
Cream-colored Earthenware, green glaze	2	1.27				
Cream-colored Earthenware, red glaze	5	3.18				
Terra cotta Ware	1	0.64				
Spanish Olive Jar			32	88.89		
Redware, black glaze	5	3.18			1	2.94

TABLE 2 - Continued

Artifact	<u>Levels 1-11</u>		<u>Levels 12-14</u>		<u>Levels 15-18</u>	
	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Ceramics, Industrial (continued)</u>						
Redware, lead oxide glaze			1	2.79	1	2.94
Tin Enamelled Ware	13	8.28	3	8.34	3	8.82
Whieldon Ware	1	0.64				
Creamware, plain	43	27.39			10	29.40
Creamware, banded	2	1.27				
Creamware, Rockingham					1	2.94
Whiteware, plain	31	19.75			5	14.70
Whiteware, Gaudy Dutch	2	1.27			1	2.94
Whiteware, transfer printed, blue	5	3.18			1	2.94
Whiteware, featheredge, blue	1	0.64			1	2.94
Whiteware, banded, swirled	3	1.91				
Semi-porcelain	8	5.10				
Porcelain, plain	2	1.27				
Porcelain, decal, floral	1	0.64				
Porcelain, enamelled, red/black	1	0.64				
Porcelain, enamelled, red					1	2.94
Porcelain, blue/white	1	0.64				
Stoneware, gray	3	1.92				
Stoneware, white salt glazed	<u>17</u>	10.83	—		<u>4</u>	11.76
Sub-totals	157		36		34	

TABLE 2 - Continued

Artifact	<u>Levels 1-11</u>		<u>Levels 12-14</u>		<u>Levels 15-18</u>	
	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Subtotal
<u>Glassware</u>						
Bottle, free-blown, cylindrical	42	14.24	10	21.43	53	50.48
Bottle, dip-mold, case	2	0.68			46	43.81
Bottle, dip-mold			13	27.66		
Bottle, early 2-piece mold	39	13.22				
Bottle, 3-piece hinged-mold	10	3.39				
Bottle, miscellaneous molded	55	18.64	11	23.40		
Tableware, free-blown	8	2.71			6	5.71
Pane	36	12.21	11	23.40		
Handle, lead glass	1	0.34				
Miscellaneous glass sherds	<u>102</u>	<u>34.58</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4.28</u>	<u>—</u>	
Sub-totals	295		47		105	
<u>Metalware</u>						
Iron						
Rod	1					
Nails	352		16		93	
Bayonet	1					
Spikes					3	
Bolts	6					

TABLE 2 - Continued

Artifact	<u>Levels 1-11</u>		<u>Levels 12-14</u>		<u>Levels 15-18</u>	
	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Metalware (continued)</u>						
Keys	2				1	
Rings	1				1	
Fishhooks	2					
Upholstery hooks	1					
Straps	14		2		62	
Unidentifiable objects	2					
Staples	3					
Chisel	1					
Hook	2					
Tack	1					
Potmetal	3				1	
Shot	4				8	
Trigger guard	1					
Wire	1					
Buckle	1					
Nuts	1					
Kettle handle	1					
Screw					1	
Clasp knife			1		1	
Grape shot	2					

TABLE 2 - Continued

Artifact	<u>Levels 1-11</u>		<u>Levels 12-14</u>		<u>Levels 15-18</u>	
	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Metalware (continued)</u>						
Brass						
Tack	3					
Clock part	2					
Pins	5					
Buckle, shoe	1					
Buckle, belt					1	
Strap	1				1	
Thimble	2					
Wire	1					
Plate	1					
Scabbard hook					1	
Ramrod thimble					1	
Unidentifiable objects	2					
Tin						
Plate	8					
Pan	2					
Lead						
Shot	153		5		11	
Bale chip	5				1	
Seal	2					

TABLE 2- Continued

Artifact	<u>Levels 1-11</u>		<u>Levels 12-14</u>		<u>Levels 15-18</u>	
	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Metalware (continued)</u>						
Bead or sinker	3				1	
Split shot	1					
Bar	1				1	
Plate					2	
Fragments	6					
Unidentifiable object	1					
Silver						
Coin, Spanish, 1774	<u>1</u>		—		—	
Sub-totals	604		24		191	
<u>Miscellaneous Artifacts</u>						
Buttons, shell	1					
Buttons, bone	14				2	
Buttons, brass, plain	7					
Buttons, brass, United States Army Infantry	6					
Buttons, brass, United States Army Artillery	5					
Buttons, brass, dome cover					1	
Buttons, whitemetal, plain	4					

TABLE 2 - Continued

Artifact	<u>Levels 1-11</u>		<u>Levels 12-14</u>		<u>Levels 15-18</u>	
	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total
Miscellaneous Artifacts (continued)						
Buttons, whitemetal, United States Army						
Infantry	10					
Buttons, whitemetal, English Infantry	2					
Button cutouts, bone	7					
Pipe bowls, kaolin	8		2		3	
Pipe stems, kaolin	12				1	
Pipe fragments, red clay	1					
Shovel handle, wooden	3					
Bucket, wooden	2				1	
Barrel staves, wooden	3				1	
Gunflints, black	3				1	
Gunflints, pink	2					
Beads, seed, black	9		48		1	
Beads, seed, white	18		100		8	
Beads, seed, blue	20		2			
Beads, seed, red	1					
Beads, seed, green	12					
Beads, seed, aquamarine	3					
Beads, seed, milliflori	1					

TABLE 2 - Continued

Artifact	<u>Levels 1-11</u>		<u>Levels 12-14</u>		<u>Levels 15-18</u>	
	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total	Number	Percent of Sub-total
Miscellaneous Artifacts (continued)						
Leather, shoe	4		3		4	
Leather, shoe fragments	7				3	
Leather, hat ornament, United States Army	1					
Sword hilt					1	
Scissors			1		2	
Cufflinks	1					
Ground stone ball					1	
Staff guard	1					
Scale hook	1					
Snaffle	1					
Knife handle			1			
Shaft polisher, brick			1			
Knife handle and blade			1			
Samovar spigot					1	
Sword blade fragments					3	
Door pintle					1	
Axe head					2	
Hinge					2	
Doll's head, wooden					1	
Total Artifacts by Levels	1256		272		371	TOTAL - 1899

Unit 3

Chronological Position

1820-1840.

Physical Description

Unit 3 consisted of the fort moat west of the southwestern bastion wall.

Non-Artifactual Substantiation

It is recorded (Hamilton 1910) that the fort was demolished in 1821, and from this it has been assumed that the fill began to accumulate in the moat shortly after this date. This fill was allowed to accumulate until the 1840's, when a brick patio was laid for the Greenhood House, which stood on the corner of Church and St. Emanuel Streets. The data supporting the chronological position given above are derived only from the material recovered from beneath the brick patio.

Artifactual Substantiation (See Table 3).

Ceramics. Aboriginal ceramics compose no part of the sherds collected in this unit, and the bulk of the Industrial ceramics collected (85.8 percent) was Whiteware. Of this 85.8 percent, 32.6 percent was blue transfer printed. Blue transfer printed wares were most popular after the War of 1812 until the mid-1830's. Many of the decorative motifs and borders on the recovered sherds can be directly ascribed to the potteries of Clews, Adams, Hall, etc., who were producing these wares during this period.

Glassware. By this time, free-blown bottle glass had dropped in usage and had been replaced by two- and three-piece hinged mold forms. The most prominent type was the oval shaped, aquamarine patent medicine bottle, which con-

TABLE 3
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION, UNIT 3

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Ceramics, Industrial</u>		
Terra cotta Ware, unglazed	5	0.24
Redware, lustre glazed, interior slipped	16	0.77
Redware, lead oxide glaze	14	0.67
Tin Enamelled Ware	3	0.14
Cream-colored Earthenware, tin enamelled	4	0.19
Terra cotta Ware, combed slip	1	0.05
Redware, white slip	1	0.05
Whiteware, plain	777	37.11
Whiteware, featheredged, blue	52	2.48
Whiteware, featheredged, green	4	0.19
Whiteware, transfer printed, dark blue	307	14.66
Whiteware, transfer printed, light blue	376	17.98
Whiteware, transfer printed, green	83	3.96
Whiteware, transfer printed, sepia	29	1.38
Whiteware, transfer printed, black	41	1.96
Whiteware, transfer printed, red	24	1.15
Whiteware, transfer printed, mulberry	24	1.15
Whiteware, transfer printed, purple	8	0.38
Whiteware, Gaudy Dutch	12	0.57
Whiteware, Spatterware	2	0.10
Whiteware, banded, dendritic	1	0.05
Semi-porcelain, plain	150	7.16
Porcelain, plain	86	4.11
Porcelain, polychrome enamelled	5	0.24
Stoneware, gray	12	0.57
Stoneware, brown	12	0.57
Stoneware, Caneware, plain	22	1.05
Stoneware, Caneware, banded	7	0.33
Stoneware, Caneware, banded, dendritic	1	0.05
Brownware, Rockingham	15	0.72
Sub-total	2094	

TABLE 3- Continued

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Glassware</u>		
Bottle, free-blown	13	1.19
Bottle, dip-molded	82	7.54
Bottle, 3-piece hinged-mold	171	15.72
Bottle, early 2-piece mold, aquamarine	367	33.73
Bottle, 2-piece hinged-mold, chilled iron	28	2.57
Bottle, machine made	11	1.01
Bottle, miscellaneous molded	97	8.93
Tableware, free-blown	2	0.18
Tableware, pressed, lacy	27	2.48
Tableware, pressed, smooth	57	5.24
Pane	144	13.24
Lamp globe	9	0.83
Miscellaneous glass sherds	80	7.35
Sub-total	1088	
<u>Metalware</u>		
Iron		
Nails	1964	
Lock	1	
Strap	18	
Handle	1	
Hooks	4	
Screws	1	
Plate	39	
Oval object	1	
Knife and parts	5	
Ring	2	
Razor blade	2	
Eyeglass frame with lens	1	
Bolt	2	
Hinge, book	1	
Spoon	1	
Doorpull	1	
Bar	1	
Grate	1	
Hinge	1	

TABLE 3 - Continued

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Metalware (Continued)</u>		
Brass		
Plate	1	
Washer	1	
Buttplate, knife	1	
Light pull	1	
Hinge	1	
Star	1	
Door hardware	1	
Fragment	1	
Lead		
Net sinker	1	
Sub-total	2055	
<u>Miscellaneous Artifacts</u>		
Pipe bowl, kaolin	15	
Pipe stem, kaolin	5	
Gunflint, pink	2	
Flint chips	2	
Flint thumbnail scraper	1	
Sub-total	25	
TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	5262	

stituted 33.73 percent of the sample. Pressed glass, patented in 1827, composed most of the tableware.

Miscellaneous Artifacts. No specific artifacts were significant in regard to dating.

Unit 4, Fort Well 2

Chronological Position

1840's-1850's.

Physical Description

Unit 4 consisted of a water well located in the mouth of the southeastern bastion.

Non-Artifactual Substantiation

Information derived from the excavation of this unit indicated that it was utilized at some time period after the fort had been demolished. Except for level 7, at the very bottom of the well, the fill contained no colonial artifacts. Much of the material found within the well was horse tack, which indicated that the well was used by the stable located on the adjoining lot, according to the Troost map of 1840. The well was filled completely some time after that, for by 1878, as illustrated on the Hopkins Atlas of Mobile, a two-story frame structure had been built over it.

Artifactual Substantiation (See Table 4).

Ceramics. In this unit the coarser earthenwares had decreased considerably, constituting only 1.36 percent of all the ceramic material collected. Whitewares still constituted the bulk of the ceramic sherds at 72.10 percent, but transfer printed wares were only 3.62 percent of the total sample. Other

types of Whiteware such as Spatterware and Banded Wares had increased in popularity. Another type which showed a considerable increase in popularity was Semi-porcelain. This ware constituted 12.95 percent of the total.

Glassware. There was still evidence of free-blown bottles, but these had decreased in usage. The molded bottles in one form or another now constituted 33.95 percent of all the glassware recovered. The two-piece hinged mold, patented in 1840, was represented by 7.20 percent and pressed glass was represented by 8.39 percent. There were also 114 historical flask sherds. These were popular during the middle of the 19th century, bearing the busts of historic figures or patriotic symbols. In all, fragments from five separate bottles were found. Two of these represented Andrew Jackson, one George Washington, and the other two bore the American Eagle on one face and the Masonic emblem on the other. The latter were taken out of production in 1830.

Miscellaneous Artifacts. Below is a listing of miscellaneous artifacts recovered from this unit.

Plaque, Brass, "Parker and White, Meriden, Connecticut," Hardware
Manufacturer. Partnership of Charles Parker and H. J. White lasted from 1833 to 1844.

Coin, Silver, United States Dime, 1838.

Coin, Silver, United States Half-Dime, 1839.

Coin, Silver, United States Half-Dime, 1840.

These three coins were found at various levels in the well's fill, the 1840 Half-Dime being found in level 2 and the other two in level 5.

Stoneware fragments stamped "C. Crollus Manufacturer, Manhattan

TABLE 4
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION, UNIT 4

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Ceramics, Industrial</u>		
Roofing tile	59	1.37
Terra cotta Ware	1	0.02
Cream-colored Earthenware	2	0.05
Tin Enamelled Ware	1	0.02
Redware, lead oxide glaze	3	0.07
Redware, copper lustre, yellow enamel	2	0.05
Whiteware, plain	1832	42.06
Whiteware, monochromatic glaze	1	0.02
Whiteware, featheredge, blue	488	11.35
Whiteware, featheredge, green	3	0.07
Whiteware, Spatterware, monochromatic	220	5.12
Whiteware, Spatterware, polychromatic	65	1.51
Whiteware, underglaze enamel	476	11.07
Whiteware, transfer printed, blue	94	2.19
Whiteware, transfer printed, green	39	0.91
Whiteware, transfer printed, red	6	0.14
Whiteware, transfer printed, black	10	0.23
Whiteware, transfer printed, sepia	3	0.07
Whiteware, transfer printed, mulberry	1	0.02
Whiteware, transfer printed, bluish-green	2	0.05
Whiteware, transfer printed, polychrome	2	0.05
Whiteware, banded	279	6.49
Whiteware, banded, swirled	73	1.69
Whiteware, banded, dendritic	4	0.09
Whiteware, Gaudy Dutch	7	0.16
Semi-porcelain, plain	554	12.88
Semi-porcelain, lavender applique	3	0.07
Parian Ware, figurine	6	0.14
Parian Ware, smear glaze	1	0.02
Porcelain, plain	18	0.42
Porcelain, plain with lavender applique flowers	1	0.02
Porcelain, trivets	6	0.14
Porcelain, blue/white, Chinese export	1	0.02
Brownware	17	0.40
Brownware, gray	7	0.16
Stoneware, incised, banded	1	0.02

TABLE 4 - Continued

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Ceramics, Industrial (continued)</u>		
Stoneware, banded, blue	3	0.07
Stoneware, ginger beer bottle	1	0.02
Stoneware, buff	4	0.09
Stoneware, Caneware, plain	1	0.02
Stoneware, Rockingham glaze	<u>3</u>	0.07
Sub-total	4300	
<u>Glassware</u>		
Bottle, free-blown	49	7.61
Bottle, dip-mold	74	11.49
Bottle, 3-piece hinged-mold	43	6.68
Bottle, 2-piece hinged-mold, cylindrical	16	3.48
Bottle, early 2-piece mold, aquamarine	24	3.72
Bottle, miscellaneous molded	76	11.80
Pane	87	13.51
Tableware, free-blown	20	3.11
Tableware, pressed, lacy	3	0.47
Tableware, pressed, smooth	51	7.92
Miscellaneous glass sherds	45	6.99
Emerald green bowl	36	5.59
Lampshade, etched	6	0.93
Flasks, historical	<u>114</u>	17.70
Sub-total	644	
<u>Metalware</u>		
Iron		
Nails	573	
Strap	70	
Spike	8	
Chain	1	
Pipe	5	
Potmetal	27	
Ball	1	
Knife	1	

TABLE 4 - Continued

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Metalware (continued)</u>		
Rod	3	
Bolt	1	
Spring	5	
Key	1	
Bucket rim	1	
Grape shot	2	
Machine part	1	
Wire	22	
Flat hinge	1	
Hook	1	
Screen	2	
Brass		
Plaque, Parker and White	1	
Grommet	1	
Brad	1	
Pin	2	
Plaque, W. Chance	1	
Ring	1	
Pole tip	1	
Pendant and chain	1	
Tack	1	
Silver		
Coin, Spanish, One Real, no date	1	
Coin, United States, One Dime, 1838	1	
Coin, United States, Half-Dime, 1839	1	
Coin, United States, Half-Dime, 1840	1	
Lead		
Shot	3	
Sub-total	743	
<u>Miscellaneous Artifacts</u>		
Button, bone	1	
Button, porcelain	1	
Button, horn	2	
Button, whitmetal	2	

TABLE 4 - Continued

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Miscellaneous Artifacts (continued)</u>		
Button, brass	1	
Shoe heel, wood	2	
Plug, wood	1	
Toothbrush handle, bone	2	
Baby spoon, silver plated	1	
Shoe fragments, leather	<u>6</u>	
Sub-total	19	
 TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	 5733	

Wells" probably were the product of Clarkson Crolus II, who operated a pottery in New York from 1830 until the 1870's.

Button, Brass, Herman White, "Extra Fine Quality." White was producing these buttons in Boston in 1840. This particular button was found at the top of the well.

Unit 5, Pit 87

Chronological Position

1870-1880.

Physical Description

Unit 5 consisted of a latrine pit.

Non-Artifactual Substantiation

This feature appears as an outhouse on the property of Mary Gause on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Mobile. As described above, it was a relatively small structure which appeared to have been filled with trash completely on one occasion. It is doubtful that this structure was used for many years, and in all probability it was filled in the late 1870's or early 1880's.

Artifactual Substantiation (See Table 5).

Ceramics. Only one Redware sherd was found in this fill, and by this time Whiteware in all its forms represented only 27.12 percent of the total ceramic sample while Semi-porcelain had increased to 47.13 percent. It must also be noted that this ware is far more durable than the Whitewares and that it fragments far less. Hence, many of the specimens were whole or nearly whole.

Glassware. Free-blown glass was not represented in this unit at all, but the variety of glass objects had increased. Two-piece hinged mold forms

TABLE 5
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION, UNIT 5

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Ceramics, Industrial</u>		
Redware, copper lustre	1	0.15
Scroddleware, doorknob	1	0.15
Whiteware, plain	74	10.96
Whiteware, underglaze enamel	5	0.74
Whiteware, transfer printed, blue	74	10.90
Whiteware, transfer printed, black	14	2.06
Whiteware, transfer printed, sepia	10	1.47
Whiteware, transfer printed, mulberry	4	0.59
Whiteware, transfer printed, green	4	0.59
Whiteware, transfer printed, flowing blue	1	0.15
Whiteware, featheredged, blue	3	0.44
Whiteware, featheredged, green	1	0.15
Whiteware, banded, dendritic	6	0.88
Whiteware, Gaudy Dutch	5	0.74
Semi-porcelain, plain	320	47.13
Parian Ware	2	0.29
Porcelain, plain	116	17.08
Porcelain, floral	1	0.15
Brownware, plain	10	1.47
Brownware, Rockingham, marble	1	0.15
Yellow Ware	5	0.74
Stoneware, gray	9	1.33
Stoneware, white	4	0.59
Stoneware, scratched blue	1	0.15
Stoneware, cane colored, plain	2	0.29
Stoneware, cane colored, polychrome molded	5	0.74
Sub-total	679	
<u>Glassware</u>		
Bottle, free-blown	—	—
Bottle, 2-piece hinged-mold, panel	122	17.33
Bottle, 2-piece hinged-mold, cylindrical	2	0.28
Bottle, 2-piece hinged-mold, rectangular	40	5.68

TABLE 5 - Continued

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Glassware (continued)</u>		
Bottle, historical flask	4	0.57
Bottle, chilled iron mold	155	22.02
Tableware, milk and clear glass combined	30	4.26
Tableware, pressed, lacy	--	--
Tableware, pressed, smooth	193	27.41
Lamp, kerosene	18	2.56
Pane	113	16.05
Syringe tube	1	0.14
Eyeglass lens	1	0.14
Photograph plates	2	0.28
Milk glass	11	1.56
Ruby tinted glass	10	1.42
Miscellaneous glass sherds	2	0.28
Sub-total	704	
<u>Metalware</u>		
Iron		
Nails	212	
Spike	7	
Plowshare	1	
Strap	7	
Hinge	1	
Ladle	1	
Grillwork	1	
Shaft	1	
Pipe	7	
Ring	10	
Knife	1	
Tin		
Fragments	6	
Can	1	
Lead		
Pipe	1	
Bullets, brass casings	7	
Zinc		
Plate	4	

TABLE 5 - Continued

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Metalware</u> (continued)		
Brass		
Key	2	
Shutter catch	1	
Nail	1	
Finial	1	
Handle	1	
Grommet	1	
Upholstery screw	1	
Ring	7	
Lock	1	
Lock rim	1	
Copper		
Ring	1	
Gold		
Ring	1	
Silver		
Plated fork	<u>1</u>	
Sub-total	288	
<u>Miscellaneous Artifacts</u>		
Buttons, coral	1	
Buttons, bone	2	
Buttons, horn	2	
Buttons, glass	2	
Buttons, porcelain	29	
Buttons, wood	2	
Buttons, shell	5	
Comb, horn	1	
Prism, glass	1	
Shirt stud	3	
Handles, porcelain-tipped	3	
Ties, shoe	4	
Collar studs	2	
Marble, glass	2	
Ring, rubber	1	

TABLE 5 - Continued

Artifact	Number	Percent of Sub-total
<u>Miscellaneous Artifacts (continued)</u>		
Pipe bowl, kaolin	1	
Pipe stem, kaolin	8	
Toothbrush handle, bone	1	
Shoe fragments, leather with brass eyes	2	
Marble, porcelain	<u>2</u>	
Sub-total	74	
TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	1748	

and chilled iron mold forms of bottle glass represented the largest percentage of bottle glass. There was no lacy pressed glass in the sample, all of the pressed tableware having been fire polished.

Miscellaneous Artifacts. There was nothing particularly significant about this category except for the glass printed photographs, brass bullet cartridges, and the stoneware ginger beer bottle. The latter was popular during the 1880's and 1890's. There was also a brown bitters bottle with the date of 1872 molded on the shoulder, which indicated that the pit was not filled before 1872.

Distribution of Industrial Ceramics and Glassware

Tables 1 through 5 have provided the data whereby the relative positions of the ceramic and glass wares could be established. This has been done in Figures 39 and 40, which illustrate the distribution of the various wares involved in relation to each other and to time.

Unit 1 consisted primarily of soft earthenwares including Roofing Tile, Cream-colored Earthenware, Tin Enamelled Ware and Creamware. All of these wares fit into the early time period assigned to this unit with the exception of Creamware, which was developed later in the 18th century. Unit 2 was divided into three segments, designated A, B, and C. Unit 2A, representing the period from 1763 to 1780, contained a large percentage of Creamware and White Salt Glazed Stoneware as would be expected, but an increased amount of Whiteware also was found. This corresponded to the increased output of whitewares in England after the discovery in 1770 of china stone and clay. Unit 2B showed a reversal of this general trend with Spanish Olive Jar and

Tin Enamelled Ware constituting the bulk of the sample. This was the result of the termination of British imports as Spanish troops replaced the British garrison. Unit 2C described a movement back to the harder, English White-ware, a trend which was to continue until it reached its peak around 1850 when it began to taper off, to be replaced by Semi-porcelain. This also represented a trend away from the transfer prints, hand painted enamels, and banded wares toward plain, white wares adorned by molding, gilding, and applique decoration. Throughout Figure 39 there are a number of wares that are only slightly represented. These include Brownware, Yellow Ware, and Parian Ware; but this paucity is due more to the selectivity of the sample than to the actual shortage of these types in Mobile.

Figure 40 is perhaps more consistent in its representation of the evolution of glass technology. The progress from free-blown glasswares to more efficiently produced molded forms is readily demonstrated.

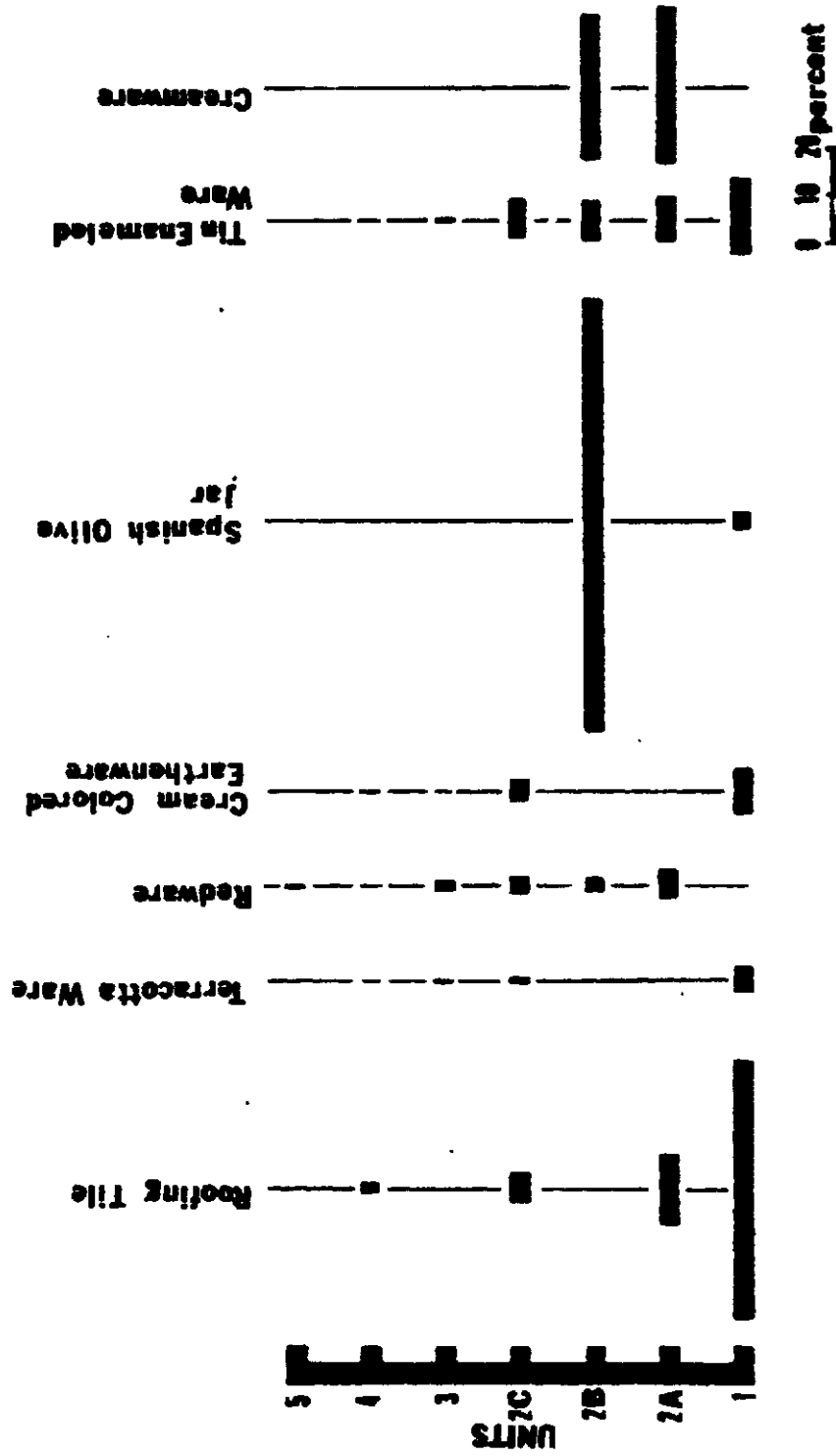


FIGURE 39. Ceramic Frequencies in Units One Through Five

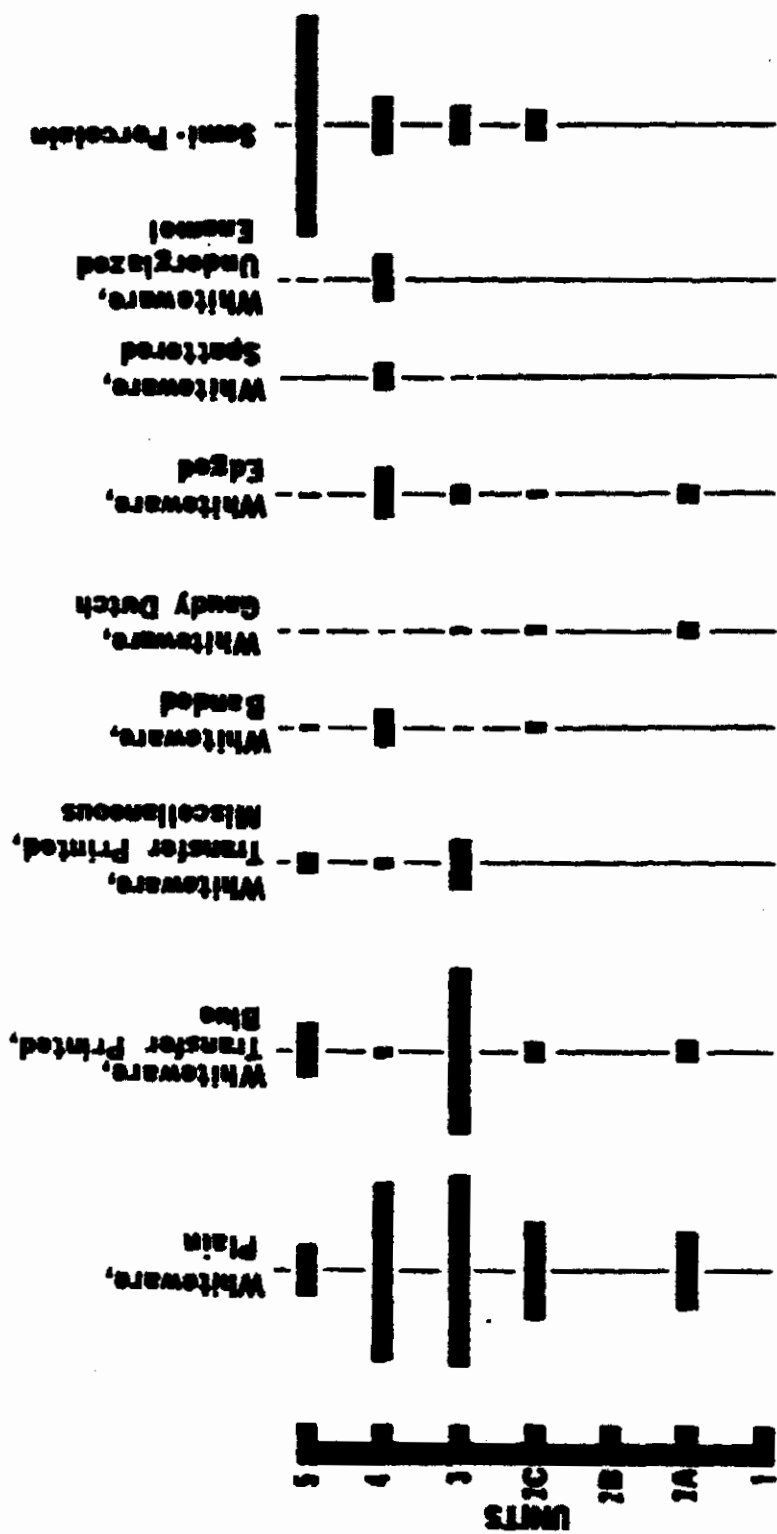


FIGURE 39. Continued

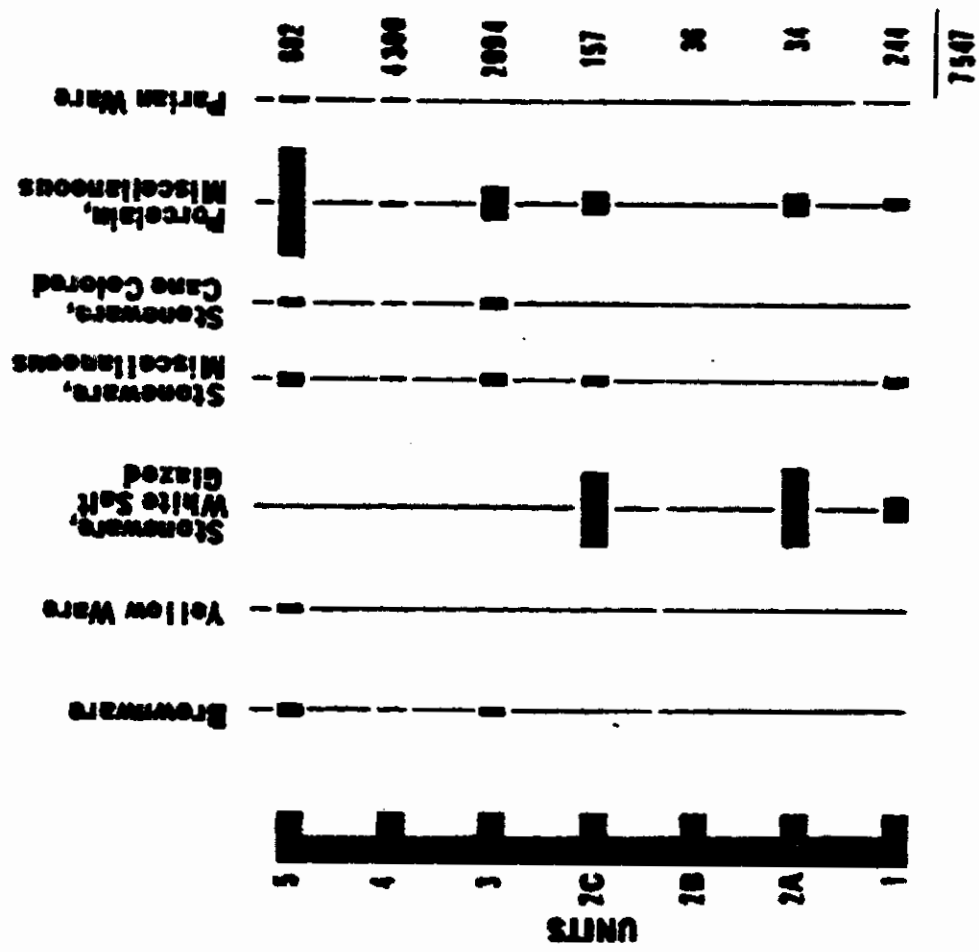


FIGURE 39. Continued

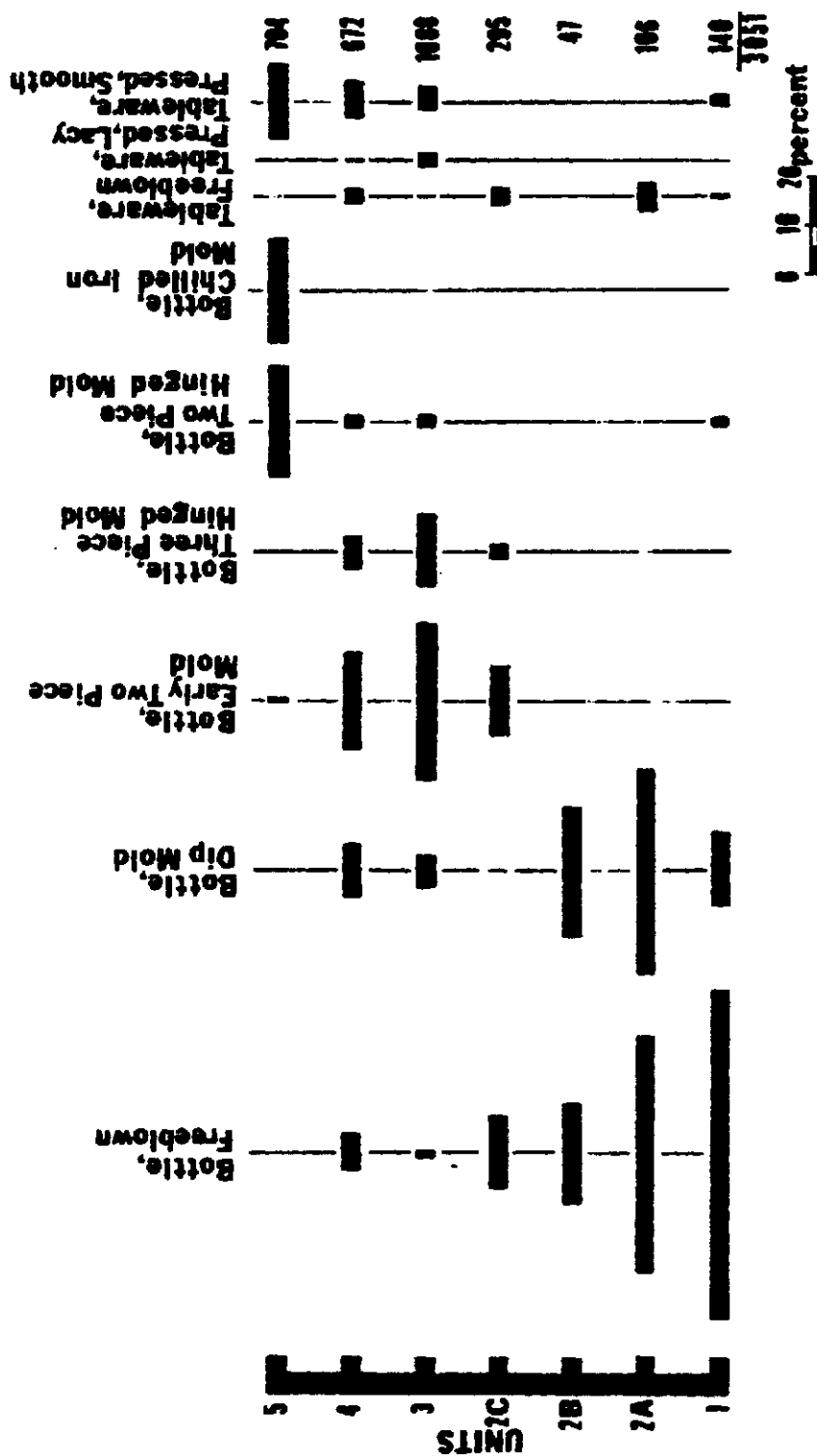


FIGURE 40. Glassware Frequencies in Units One Through Five

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY

This report is the result of the salvage excavations of French Fort Conde, located in downtown Mobile, Alabama. This site was subjected to excavations from June, 1967, to March, 1970. Observation of the construction of the I-10 tunnel was conducted from March, 1970, to February, 1972. The excavations and observation were performed by the University of Alabama, Department of Anthropology, under the directorship of David L. DeJarnette, Curator, Mound State Monument, with Donald A. Harris acting as field supervisor during most of the project.

Fort Conde lies directly within the right-of-way of Interstate Highway 10 on the western side of the Mobile River. The project was financed under the provisions of Section 305, Title 23, U.S.C. The Interstate construction has now obliterated virtually all evidence of the fort. This was the first such project to be conducted in Alabama, and its purposes were to locate the fort and its various features accurately; to make a record of all evidence encountered, including descriptive accounts, maps, illustrations, and photographs; and to make an archaeologically controlled artifact collection. This would then be kept as a permanent record of the fort's existence.

In the early part of the 18th century Fort Conde, or Fort Louis de la

Mobile, as it was originally named, was the center of French activity for the vast possession known as the Louisiana Empire. From this point the French conducted trade and diplomatic relations with the Choctaw and other Indians in the Tombigbee, the Alabama, and the Mississippi River Valleys and on the Gulf Coast, as well as with the Spanish in Pensacola. The site was then successively occupied by the English, the Spanish, and the Americans, each power leaving behind traces of its residency. This, coupled with the fact that Fort Conde not only is one of the few sites to be excavated professionally in the Mobile Bay area, but it is also the only historic site to be deliberately excavated in this region, makes the site important to any cultural scheme that might presently be devised for this section of the Gulf Coast. The material which has been recovered not only casts light on the early historic period of the French and the Indians, but it also provides information about all phases of Mobile's history.

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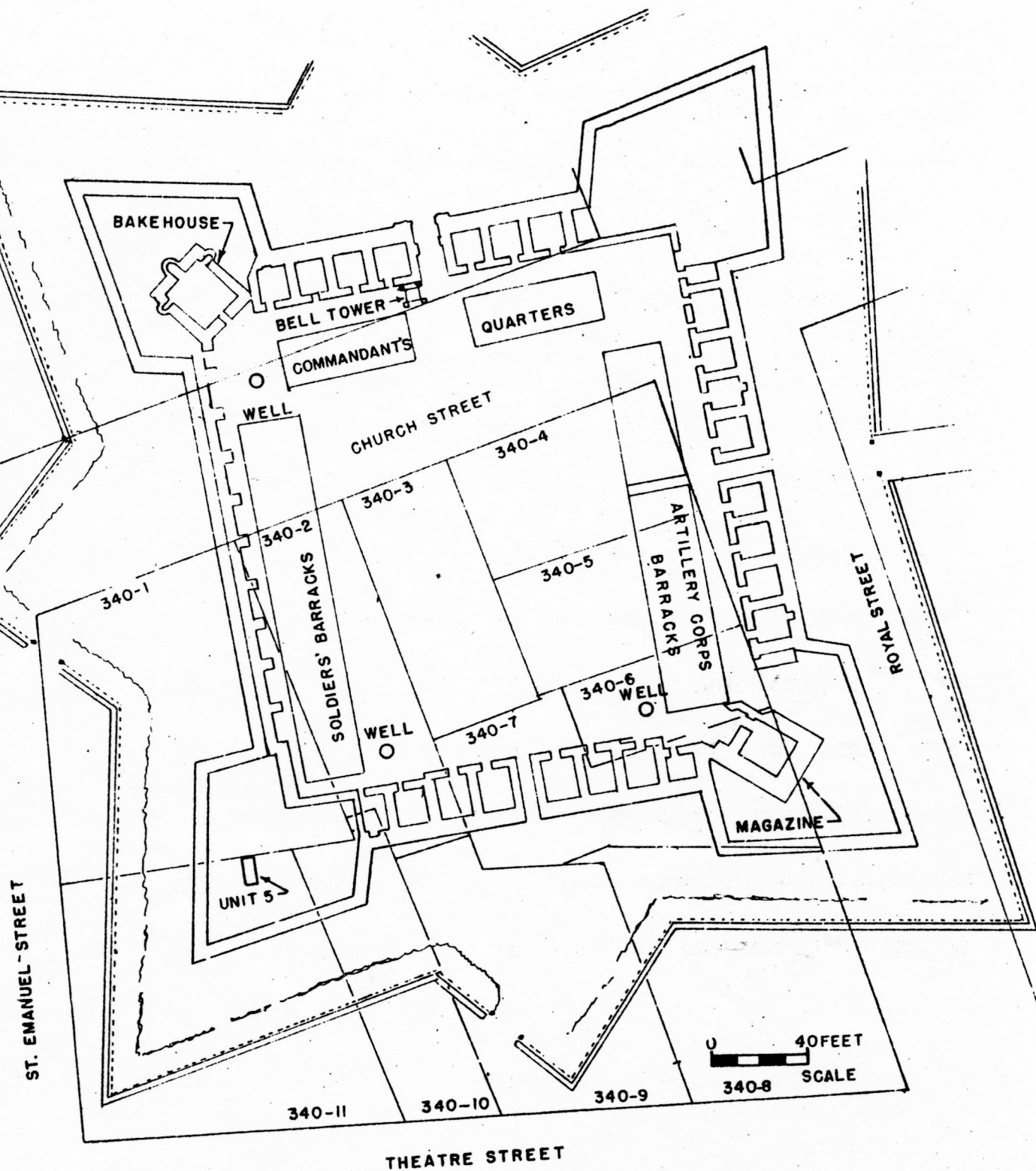
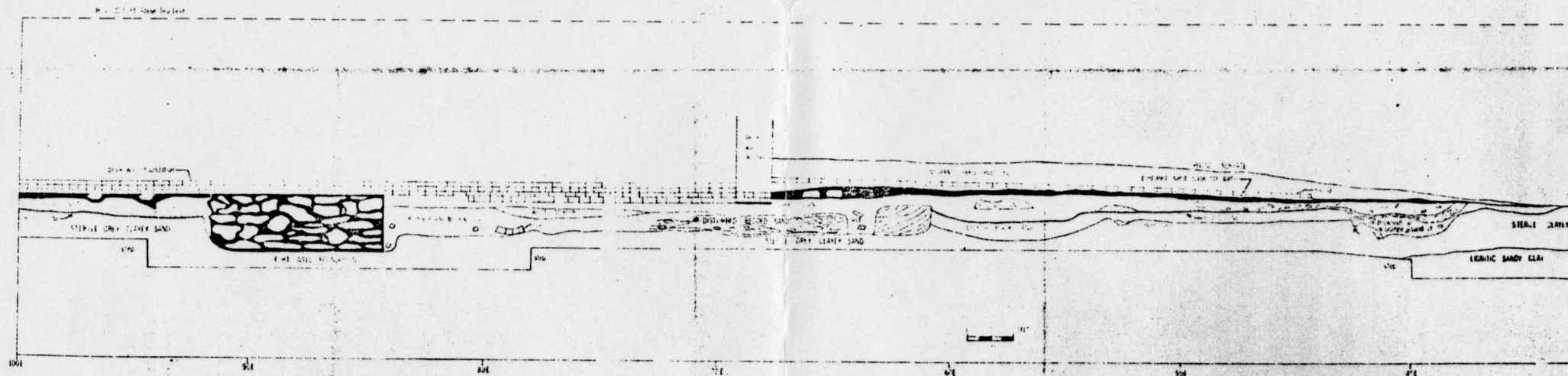
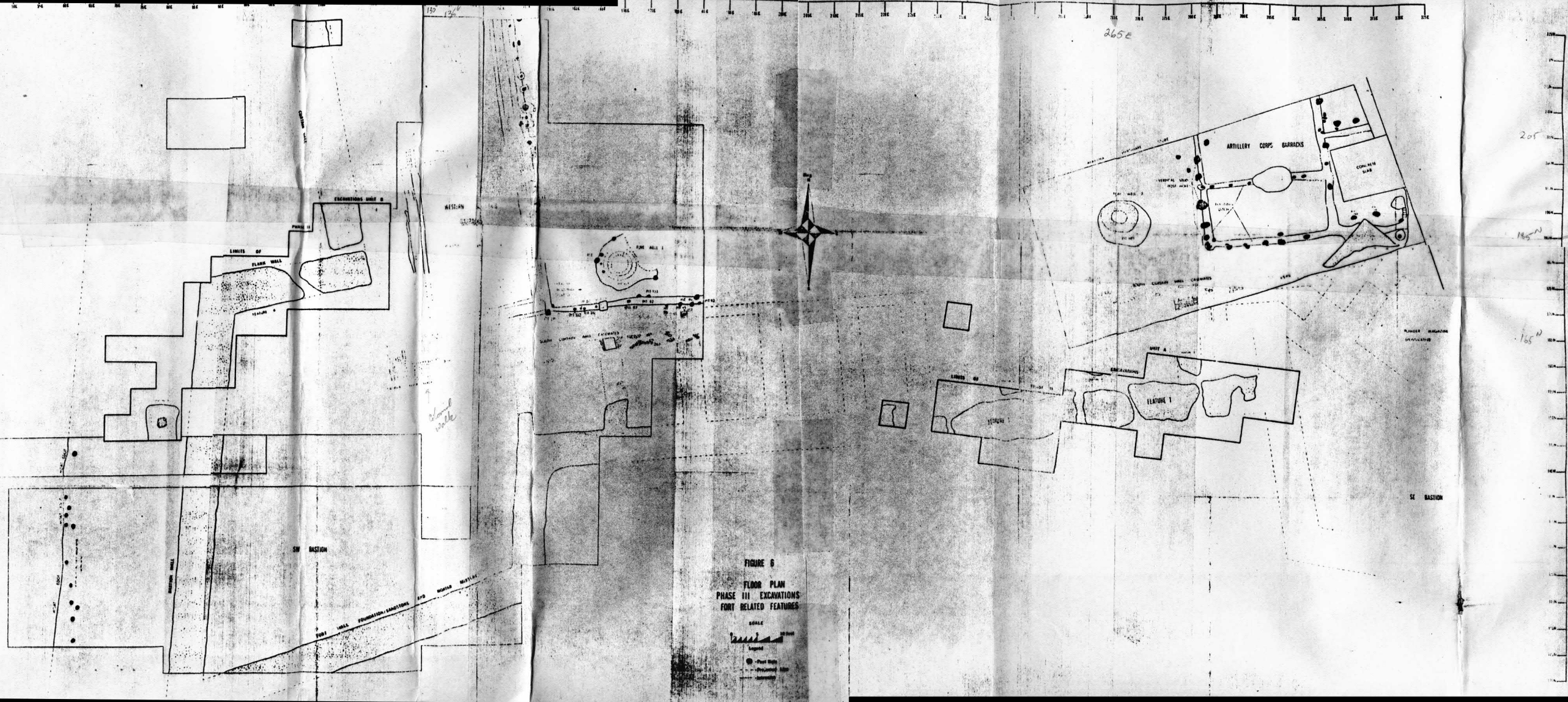
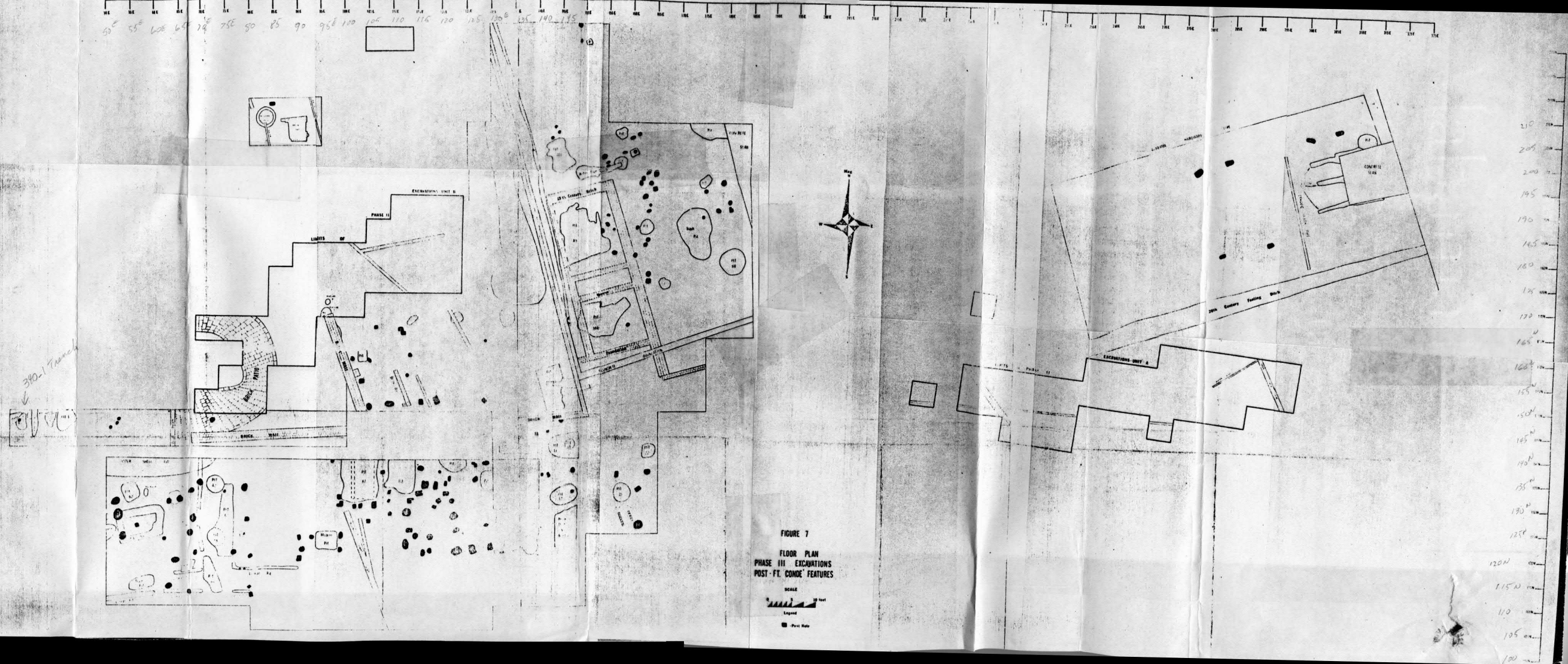


FIGURE 2. CURRENT MAP OF CITY BLOCK 340 SUPERIMPOSED OVER 1768 MAP OF FORT CONDE



PROFILE OF SOUTH WALL, TRENCH 340-1, 137.5N, 30E-100E
FIGURE 5





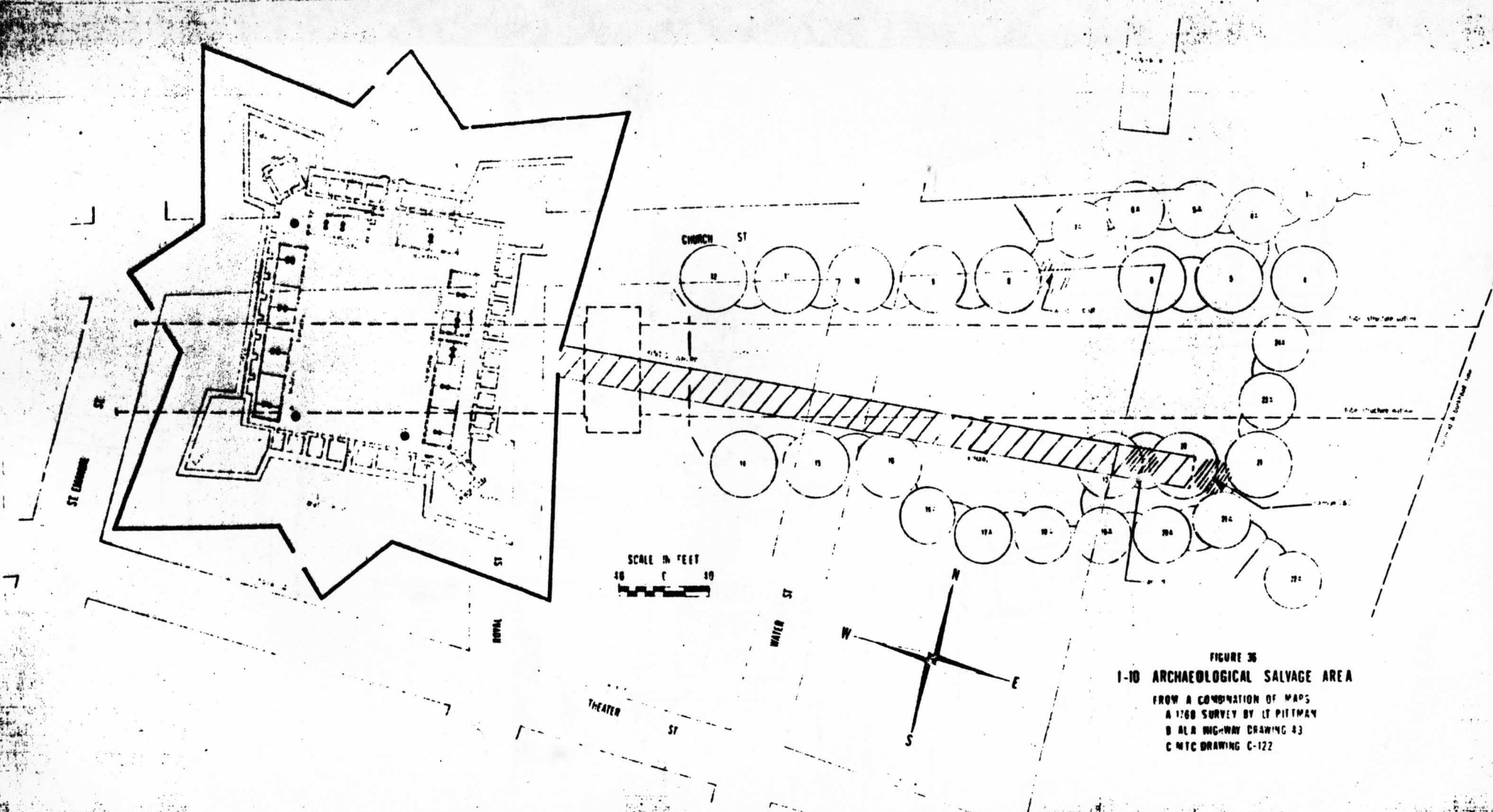


FIGURE 36
 I-10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE AREA
 FROM A COMBINATION OF MAPS
 A 1760 SURVEY BY LT PITTMAN
 B ALA HIGHWAY DRAWING 43
 C MTC DRAWING C-122